FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 224 *18 November 1983*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Nicaragua's Tinoco Scores U.S. at OAS Meeting A 1
Guatemala's Andrade Discusses Belize at OAS A 3
Trinidad, St Lucia Envoys Address OAS Session A 4
Peru's Schwalb Rejects C.A. Military Solution A 5

ARGENTINA

Aguirre Lanari Comments on UN Vote, UK Stance B 1
Spanish Embassy Files Writ on Missing Persons B 2
French Official Arrives, Meets With Alfonsin B 2
[LA NACION 15 Nov]
General Nicolaides To Say Farewell 7 December B 2
Caputo Discusses Chile, Falklands, U.S. B 2
Denies Inviting Pinochet B 3
Grinspun Names Team, Views Debt, Inflation B 3
Discusses Devaluation B 5
TELAM Head, Public Information Official Named B 5
Gambini Outlines Plans B 6
Energy Secretary Apointee on USSR Cooperation B 6
FJC Condemns U.S. Actions in C.A., Grenada B 7
Briefs: Navy Under Secretary Installed; Credit to Bolivia Extended; La Plata Radio License; Radio Stations' Licenses Renewed B 7

BOLIVIA

Economic Measures Imposed; Military Alerted C 1
Police Occupy Telecommunications Building C 2
Terrorist Attacks Reported in La Paz C 2
Guerrillas To Be Judged by Military Court C 2
Rightist Militants Seize Radio Station C 3
President Siles Zuazo Discusses Police Role C 3

BRAZIL

Sao Paulo Governor Condemns Attack on Paper D 1
Editorial Views Social Security System Crisis D 1
[O GLOBO 16 Nov]
Libyan Military Delegation Inspects Materiel D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 15 Nov]
Briefs: GDP Increased in 1982; Money Issuance Increases D 2

CHILE

Pinochet Invited to Alfonsin Inauguration E 1
Pinochet Comments on Invitation E 1
Gallup Institute Refutes Schweitzer Remarks E 1
Havana Reports on Plans for 18 November Rally E 2

Minister, DINACOS Note Opposition Activities E 2
Valdes, Zaldivar Sue DINACOS E 2
CNI Charges AD Leader Silva With Libel E 3
Second Case of Self-Immolation Reported E 3
Attacks on Carabineros, Station Reported E 3
Agent Murdered by 'Extremists' E 3
Official Attacked in Santiago E 4
Station Bombed; Dozens Arrested E 4
20 Demonstrators Detained Outside CNI Station E 4
Havana Notes Demonstrations E 4
Communist Group Charged With Terrorist Activity E 5
Numerous Bomb Explosions Reported in Santiago E 5
'Subversives' Destroy 60 Meters of Railway Line E 5
Defendants in Urzua Case To Be Court-Martialed E 5
Court Suspends Court-Martial E 6
Seguel Departs for Brazil, U.S., Europe E 6
Radicals To Attend Socialist Meeting in Brussels E 6
Editorials Comment on Relations With U.S. E 7
'Silent Diplomacy' Discussed E 7
[LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 3 Nov]
U.S. Objectives Viewed E 7
[EL MERCURIO 6 Nov]
Briefs: Unemployment Rate Drops E 8

COLOMBIA

Leftist Groups Reject Statute on Parties F 1
[EL TIEMPO 11 Nov]
U.S. Aircraft Makes Emergency Landing; 4 Arrested F 1
Briefs: New Guatemalan Ambassador; Land for Former F 1
Guerrillas; Copper, Molibdenum Discovery F 1

PARAGUAY

Delegation to Alfonsin Inauguration Named H 1
Politicians in Exile Not Allowed To Return H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 10 Nov]
MOPOCO Members' Return Refused H 1

PERU

New Reports Show APRA, AP Winning in Interior J 1
Belaunde Reasserts AP-PPC Alliance Continuation J 1
Belaunde Announces Cabinet Changes by Year-end J 1
Belaunde Views Economic Crisis at Fair Opening J 2
Havana Notes Shining Path Activities in Cuenca J 2

URUGUAY

Military, Parties View Democratization Plans K 1
Commanders Oppose Presidential Campaign K 1
Political Leaders Rehabilitated K 2
Invidio Appeals for Unity K 2
Party Demands End to Restrictions K 3
Interior Minister on Dialogue K 3
Batlle Discusses Rehabilitation K 4
Exiled Blanco Leader To Attend Alfonsin Inaugural K 5

VENEZUELA

President Comments on 'Offensive' Communique L 1
Herrera Campins on OAS Leader Replacement L 1
President Receives Netherlands Antillean Official L 1

MEXICO

Sepulveda Upholds Views in LE FIGARO Interview M 1
[Paris 16 Nov]
Editorial Raps Growing U.S. 'Hegemony' M 3
[EXCELSIOR 14 Nov]
$20 Billion Short-, Medium-Term Debt Reorganized M 3
[UNOMASUNO 25 Oct]
Government Outlines Economic Objectives for 1984 M 4
[EL SOL DE MEXICO 16 Nov]
Reveals 1984 Federal Budget M 5
Briefs: Petrochemical Production Curtailed; Oil Production Export Ceilings M 5

PANAMA

Paper Denounces 'Humiliation' of Canal Official N 1
[CRITICA 12 Nov]
British Official Visits, Meets President N 1
[MATUTINO 15 Nov]
Columnists on Nicaraguan Leaders, War Threat N 2
Sandinist Leaders 'Useless Fools' N 2
[LA PRENSA 14 Nov]
Need for Dialogue N 3
[MATUTINO 16 Nov]
Briefs: Deputy Agriculture Minister; Labor Deputy's Resignation; New Deputy Minister N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Price Departs for Commonwealth Conference P 1

COSTA RICA

President Monge Declares 'Perpetual' Neutrality P 1
Legislators on Arrival of U.S. Army Personnel [Havana] P 2
Neutrality Proclamation, U.S. Military Forces [Havana] P 3

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Government, Rebel Military Activity P 3
'Fierce Fighting' in Morazan P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 17 Nov]
Havana Notes Cazadores Action P 3
Venceremos on 16 Nov Activities P 4
Havana on Guerrilla Successes P 4
46 FAL Rebels Arrested P 4
Havana Notes Guerrilla Actions P 5
Havana on FMLN Requesting Massacre Investigation P 5

GUATEMALA

President Mejia Legalizes Trade Union Federation P 6
[PRENSA LIBRE 16 Nov]
Salvadoran Deputy Minister on CONDECA, U.S. Aid P 6
Official Rejects Bishops' Recent Criticism P 6
EGP's Moran: Army 'Professionalism' Now 'Facade' P 7
[Mexico City UNOMASUNO 2 Nov]

HONDURAS

Commentary Says Sandinists Sabotaging Contadora P 9
DIN Officials Report Arrests of Terrorists [TIEMPO 14 Nov] P 9

NICARAGUA

Sergio Ramirez on U.S. Plans for 'Aggression' P 10
Torres Denounces U.S. Plans at Council Session P 11
Borge, Torres Comment on 'Imminent' Invasion P 12
U.S. Said Considering 'Pegasus' Invasion Plan P 13
People Said Engaging in Civil Defense Activities P 13
Government's 5-Year Investment Program Reviewed P 14
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 11 Nov]
Wheat Shipment 'Vivid Example' of USSR Solidarity P 14
Borge Holds Meeting With Editors of LA PRENSA P 15
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 11 Nov]
ARDE Command Reports Clashes in Rio Escondido [Voice of Sandino] P 16
Leaders of New Opposition Group Discuss Policies P 16
Wrap-up of Havana Reportage on Recent Events P 17
Torres on U.S. 'Preparations' P 17
Ramirez on Dialogue P 17
Ortega on U.S. 'Warmongering' P 17
Ortega on U.S. 'Intervention' P 18
Tirado on U.S. Invasion Plan P 18
BARRICADA on U.S. Policy P 19
BARRICADA on Honduran Maneuvers P 19
Effort To Protect Foreigners P 19
Junta Willingness To Negotiate P 20
Economic Effect of Attacks P 20
Fate of Captured Fishermen P 20
Miguel D'Escoto UN Address P 20
Briefs: Radio Station Confiscated: Mexican Senators P 21
Visit; Swedish Loan, Aid

CUBA

ECLA Secretary Received by Fidel Castro Q 1
Melendez Opens ECLA Forum Q 1
Embassy Official in Luanda on Grenada Events [Luanda] Q 1
Montane Meets With Visiting Bolivian Delegation Q 2
Foreign Ministry Condemns Turkish UDI on Cyprus Q 2
Commentary Predicts Collapse of Salvadoran Regime Q 3

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Columnist on U.S. Influence, Democracy R 1
[LISTIN DIARIO 7 Nov]

CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Nations Creating Regional Force S 1

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Bird, Delegation To Attend Commonwealth Meeting S 1

BAHAMAS

Relations With U.S. Fall Over Drug Allegations S 2
Ministers Accused of Taking Bribes S 2
Drug Commission of Enquiry Outlined S 3

BARBADOS

Prime Minister Adams Defends Grenada Action S 4

DOMINICA

Dominican, Haitian Strife Reported on Guadeloupe S 4

GRENADA

Former MP Whyte Joins GDM, Wants 'Healing Period' S 5

HAITI

Legislative Assembly Elections Called for 12 Feb S 5

JAMAICA

Manley in Vienna, Brussels for Socialist Meetings S 6

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Tannis Says 'No' to Nonaligned Movement S 6

SURINAME

Ex-Minister Describes Atmosphere of Intimidation U 1
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 8 Nov]

NICARAGUA'S TINOCO SCORES U.S. AT OAS MEETING

PA170433 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Speech by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco at the OAS in Washington, D.C. -- live]

[Excerpts] The principle of nonintervention was approved half a century ago, and yet it has been subject to repeated violations since then. This principle is being threatened again today by the latest doctrine advocated by the current U.S. Government. This doctrine replaces other doctrines -- formulated during times we hoped had been left behind -- which guided both its trail of conquest and the submission of our peoples. Dollar diplomacy, gunboat diplomacy, and the big stick have now been replaced by what can be called the Reagan doctrine.

Mr President, it is obvious that the Reagan doctrine is a flagrant violation of the sacred principle of nonintervention. The OAS Charter and other international treaties, the resolutions adopted by this assembly and those of the Inter-American Juridical Committee have clearly and fully established that intervention in the internal affairs of other states can be conducted either directly or indirectly. There can be no doubt that so-called covert action represents a not-so-indirect way of intervening in the internal and external affairs of other sovereign nations.

Consequently, the Reagan doctrine reestablishes -- on this continent and throughout the world -- the crudest form of interventionism. It reduces the rules of international law and justice to simple, innocuous red tape. Based on this doctrine, national independence and sovereignty will tumble like a house of cards under a proliferation of covert actions and rescue missions.

Mr President, this interventionist and aggressive attitude, which runs counter to the interests of our people, was confirmed once more with the invasion of the small sister nation of Grenada. This shameless and unjustifiable act is further evidence of the image which the U.S. Government has of our people. In other words, we are seen as mere appendages of the powerful northern nation which have no right to act as sovereign states.

It is a paradox, Mr President, that the organization which first formulated the principle of nonintervention has remained silent concerning the shameful events on Grenada. It seems as if the existence of a militarily powerful nation within the OAS -- one with an extensive history of intervention -- has produced a deep paralysis in this regional organization. This paralysis comes at a time when this same powerful nation is playing the leading role in actions which violate the principles of this organization.

In this sense, it is highly relevant to note that this power -- which we do not hesitate to describe as alien to this region and whose interests are contrary to those of the peoples of Latin America -- seeks to justify the invasion of a member country before the OAS. In 1982, it violated its regional commitments by supporting the alien British power in its act of aggression against Argentina during the Malvinas conflict. This was in disregard and violation of its commitments with the OAS.

All these facts, Mr President, should lead us to a deep reflection of the role which this alien power has assigned our organization. Its attempts at -- and its practice of -- manipulating our organization could not be more obvious. It is therefore necessary to define the orientation we want to give our organization, in an effort to safeguard both its prestige and capacity, as well as the true interests of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

Mr President, the dirty war which the Reagan administration is waging against my country is based primarily on the remnants of the Somozist guards and the Honduran Army and Government. The latter allow the territory of that brother country to be used as a sanctuary and a base for the organization and launching of attacks on Nicaragua.

Since December of 1982, 786 Nicaraguans -- including workers, peasants, students, professionals, and members of our heroic army -- have been murdered by mercenaries in the service of the CIA. During this same period, 715 Nicaraguans have been wounded, 37 are missing, and 433 have been kidnapped. The material damage caused by covert action conducted under the auspices of the U.S. Administration during 1983 totals some $103 million. This amount, when compared to our 1982 economic figures, is equivalent to 3.5 percent of total domestic income and nearly 25 percent of all credits received. It is also equivalent to five times the total of international donations received during 1983 for the reconstruction of our country.

Just as the U.S. Government did in the case of Grenada, it is now attempting to cover up its military intervention with an obscure subregional pact and with an interpretation contrary to that of the UN and OAS Charters. In Central America, a series of maneuvers is currently underway with the aim of reviving a dying Central American agreement. Nicaragua is a full member of this organization, which is being revitalized for the purpose of staging an open and generalized attack on my country. I am referring to the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, which had a bad start and for that reason never became a feasible alternative.

Based on the rules contained in the agreement which created CONDECA, we can state with total certainty that:

1. CONDECA cannot be reactivated without Nicaragua's participation. Nor can it be reactivated if Nicaragua -- or any other member state -- is excluded.

2. CONDECA cannot adopt any decision or measure without Nicaragua's consent, much less against Nicaragua.

3. The agreement that created CONDECA makes no provision for any mechanism to exclude or expel a member state. Therefore, Nicaragua is still a full member of that organization. As such, it cannot be excluded or expelled.

4. CONDECA cannot adopt any decision or measure which violates the UN and OAS Charters.

In short, Mr President, CONDECA cannot legally function or act without the participation and consent of Nicaragua. Therefore, whatever is done without Nicaragua and against our country will constitute an open violation of the agreement that created CONDECA. This is why any act of coercion -- even if an attempt is made to carry it out in CONDECA's name -- would be completely illegal, and would be a simple, clear, and open act of aggression against Nicaragua in contradiction to the OAS Charter.

Together with several other Latin American countries, Nicaragua has made strenuous efforts to achieve a peaceful solution to Central America's problems and to avoid a regional war of incalculable consequences in the middle of our continent.

Mr Chairman, Nicaragua has accepted the initiative announced by Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela on Contadora Island. My country, Mr Chairman, has played an active role in all the meetings which have been convened under the auspices of the Contadora Group. To date, it is the only country that has presented concrete and detailed proposals in accordance with the terms of the Document of Objectives, which was drafted during the meeting held in September and subsequently ratified by all the Central American heads of state.

Mr Chairman, in a spirit of dialogue and negotiation, Nicaragua expects responses, comments, or counterproposals concerning its draft treaties. These replies should come from the United States of America and the countries of Central America, all of which are involved in the regional crisis. Mr Chairman, in a similar manner, Nicaragua reaffirms its confidence in the framework of the Contadora Group as the most appropriate means of discouraging the trend toward a war of intervention and of encouraging efforts to achieve peace, which is the highest aspiration of the Central American peoples.

GUATEMALA'S ANDRADE DISCUSSES BELIZE AT OAS

PA180117 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] In a speech to the OAS, Guatemala Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran stressed that the economic and social problems that produce explosive situations in the region's countries should be resolved. Here is a portion of the speech the Guatemalan foreign minister delivered before the OAS General Assembly:

[Begin Andrade Diaz-Duran recording] To the extent that we find solutions to our countries' serious economic and social problems, we will also be contributing to the reduction of the area's grave tensions.

As a Latin American country, Guatemala expresses solidarity with the peoples of the continent and participates actively in the various regional organizations that [words indistinct].

On the issue of Belize, Guatemala once again reiterates its willingness to hold the necessary talks and to continue to negotiate directly with the United Kingdom in search of a solution that will offer consideration to the interests of all involved parties. My country believes that the United Kingdom must not forget its obligations to Guatemala and, in this sense, my government reiterates its legitimate rights over the territory of Belize and its (?rejection) of that territory's independence, which was granted unilaterally. It maintains its firm refusal to recognize Belize as a state or to acknowledge its land and sea borders. A just, realistic, reasonable, and adequate solution to this problem is essential for all interested parties, certainly because of Central America's difficult situation, but especially because the indefinite prolongation of the issue is inadvisable for all.

The Central American region is in the throes of a deep political, social, and economic crisis. Aware of this, Guatemala gives priority to efforts to solve these problems peacefully and (?multilaterally), and is fully convinced that the Contadora Group is the most feasible and impartial forum in which to deal with the region's serious problems. [end recording]

TRINIDAD, ST LUCIA ENVOYS ADDRESS OAS SESSION

FL171749 Bridgetown CANA in English 1723 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, Nov 17, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago said last night that the divisions among the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) on the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada would "take a long time to heal." Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and the Bahamas did not support the military intervention which was initiated by the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), a Caricom sub-grouping, Barbados, and Jamaica.

"The recent events in Grenada and the implications of these events have left deep wounds within the region which, though not fatal, will take a long time to heal," Basil Ince, external affairs minister of Trinidad and Tobago, told the General Assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS). "Although we did not participate (in the invasion), we condemn no one who participated, although Trinidad and Tobago regrets such participation," Ince said. "At this stage...we would support and encourage any steps that uphold the sovereignty of the Grenadian people and would lead as soon as possible to their determining for themselves the system of government under which they would choose to live in free and fair elections," he added.

The military action in Grenada has further opened up cracks in the regional integration movement. Guyana, in particular, has been vociferous in its condemnation of the intervention, and moves, started by Jamaica, are afoot to restructure Caricom to exclude the English-speaking South American state. In addition, diplomatic relations between Barbados and Trinidad have cooled considerably, with Bridgetown demanding the recall of Trinidad's envoy in Bridgetown and Port-of-Spain telling the new Barbados high commissioner-designate to Trinidad stay in Bridgetown. A new interim government has been installed in Grenada to run the country until elections can be held, and Ince said his country "supports and is willing to join all constructive efforts that would hasten the return to normalcy in Grenada. We believe that this return to normalcy would be assisted by the withdrawal of foreign troops as soon as possible," he added.

Ince also urged that all independent Caribbean states be eligible for admission to the OAS and praised the progress made on studying Article 8 of its charter, which forbids entry to nations with territorial disputes with OAS members. Presently, Belize and Guyana are ineligible for membership in the OAS under that article, because Guatemala and Venezuela, respectively, claim part of their territory.

In his address to the assembly, the St Lucia delegate said the decision to invade Grenada was made on the basis of preserving regional peace and security. "When we are faced with a situation where close to 200,000 hand grenades, 10,000 rifles, and an assortment of rockets are planted in our midst and in the hands of mad men...we could not but be fearful for the survival of our peaceful and democratic institutions," said Donatus St Aimee, Saint Lucia's representative to the OAS. American military officials found large caches of arms and ammunition on Grenada.

"We in the eastern Caribbean...have lived as one people," St Aimee declared, "suffering together, rejoicing together, and growing together, fully recognizing that only our integrative and collective efforts can ensure our way of life and survival."

"We have had no reason to feel threatened until a force alien to our sub-region took over in one of our sister islands," said St Aimee. He added: "Respect for state sovereignty, human rights, free speech, and the right to participate fully in the process of government are all aspects of our charter. Whenever and wherever peoples are allowed these freedoms, democracy will prevail, peace will be ensured, and prosperity will follow."

PERU'S SCHWALB REJECTS C.A. MILITARY SOLUTION

PY171514 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Speaking before the OAS General Assembly, Peruvian Foreign Minister Schwalb Lopez Aldana noted that Peru rejects a military solution to the Central American crisis, and he repudiated the invasion of Grenada by U.S. and Caribbean troops.

He said: My government rejects a military solution [to the Central American crisis] since it is against our international interests and because if this solution is implemented, the issue will become a tool serving the policies of world powers. He added: We do not want our continent to become a battleground in the confrontation between East and West for the establishment of hegemonies. Even less, we do not want the superpowers to use Latin American countries to serve their objectives.

Thus, like other Latin American foreign ministers who have already addressed the OAS Assembly, Schwalb expressed Peru's support for the negotiations being carried out by the Contadora group. He also reasserted Peru's support for Argentina's claim to the Malvinas Islands by noting that the military occupation of the islands by Great Britain is a factor of tension that threatens peace on the continent and that it undermines the identity of the Americas in view of the presence of a foreign enclave in the region. Schwalb proposed that the region should establish an enterprise that will promote the development of the region through the building of infrastructure facilities. The foreign minister noted that the large sums of money the world powers spend on the arms race should be used to promote development.

AGUIRRE LANARI COMMENTS ON UN VOTE, UK STANCE

PY172310 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Relay from Ezeiza International Airport]

[Excerpt] [In progress] From the UN General Assembly and the OAS meeting, here is Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari.

[Question] Sir, are you pleased with the outcome of the vote?

[Answer] That is correct. We have once again obtained the international community's support, despite the predictable efforts in which we knew the UK was engaged. Fortunately, for us, such efforts were unsuccessful. We have won once more and the international community has again understood the Argentine position.

[Question] With regard to the three votes that we lost now as compared to last year, which are the countries and why didn't they vote for us?

[Answer] No. There have been some changes. We lost some votes and we gained others. Actually, some countries were absent as well. Some countries which had voted for us were absent for reasons which are well known to you. There is a country which practically has no representatives, Grenada. There is another country, Cyprus, which is in trouble now, and these are two countries that voted for us last year. But I think that at this time of joy there is no reason for us to survey, to review, why they did not vote for us. Every country is sovereign. There are subtle international interests at play. A political decision never comes about easily, more so since some countries have commitments that go beyond the Latin American orbit.

[Question] Are you talking about the abstentions of France and Italy, for example?

[Answer] Well, I do not want to discuss in detail any particular vote. Every country knows what it is doing and once again we have been able to pinpoint who our friends are. Anyway, Mrs Margaret Thatcher seems to be turning a deaf ear to the UN appeals. I would like to draw your attention to something which has pleased me very much and I saw published in Argentine newspapers 2 or 3 days ago. Do you recall what the international scene was like last year? Do you recall what British public opinion was like? They were refusing outright to talk about negotiations with Argentina. After a year passed, in the wake of a significant event like Resolution 37/9 and on the eve of this event, you have seen published in Argentine newspapers the opinion of two British newspapers mentioning that two out of every three UK citizens now say that negotiations must be undertaken with Argentina.

[Question] Doctor, are you saying then that there has to be a change of government in the UK in order to resume the negotiations, because the conservative government opposes them?

[Answer] Well, I believe that governments may have their own opinions, but undoubtedly they cannot turn a deaf ear to public opinion. Public opinion is governing the governments, if I may be redundant, and I believe that this healthy reaction which is taking place in British public opinion nowadays will be very favorable for later developments.

SPANISH EMBASSY FILES WRIT ON MISSING PERSONS

PY172055 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1351 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (DYN) -- The Spanish Embassy today submitted to a national court a writ of habeas corpus petition in favor of 27 Spanish citizens missing in Argentina. The writ asks the court to summon several high-ranking military officers to give depositions. The names of Captain Gualter Allara, former Labor Ministry coordinating under secretary and former foreign affairs under secretary; General Domingo Bussi, former Tucuman governor; and General Acdel Vilas, former V Corps commander, are included in the writ.

The writ, which was submitted by Mariano Vidal Torres, head of the Consular Affairs Section of the Spanish Embassy, includes the names of the missing Spanish citizens and requests an investigation into the circumstances surrounding their disappearance. The writ also asks the court to summon Maximo Milarck, director of the border police who served as interventor at the Argentine Ceramic Workers Federation, a lieutenant colonel named Arrechea who served as Tucuman police chief; and a major named Castellani, who served as Tucuman deputy police chief.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ARRIVES, MEETS WITH ALFONSIN

PY160300 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 15 Nov 83 p 10

[Excerpt] "Argentine democracy needs the understanding and support of the whole world," French ambassador-at-large for Latin American Affairs Antoine Blanca said yesterday upon his arrival at Ezeiza Airport. Blanca met last night with President-elect Raul Alfonsin.

GENERAL NICOLAIDES TO SAY FAREWELL 7 DECEMBER

PY171249 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief of the Army Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaides attended the 19th anniversary of the 121st Engineer Battalion in Santo Tome, Santa Fe Province.

Upon his return to the federal capital, General Nicolaides was interviewed by the press at Jorge Newberry Airport, where he announced he will say farewell to the Army on 7 December. On that day, General Nicolaides will head a ceremony to deliver diplomas to new second lieutenants and to say farewell.

CAPUTO DISCUSSES CHILE, FALKLANDS, U.S.

PY171540 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0030 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister-designate Dante Caputo today stated that the foreign policy of the next constitutional government will be based on "showing to others what we are like internally."

In other words, he expressed his conviction that the border conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel "will be resolved within a reasonably short time." The objective in this matter, he stated, is to unravel the talks, because I feel that the new Argentine situation will make negotiations more dynamic."

Referring to the dispute over the Malvinas Islands, Caputo said that "Argentine sovereignty is not a subject for discussion, but only the methods, the period, and the positive forms with which we must make it effective."

In remarks made tonight to Radio Rivadavia, the future foreign minister explained the difference, as far as the Argentine international presence is concerned, between "what the military government has been and what the constitutional government will be, although the two governments may agree on the defense of certain causes."

Asked about future relations with the United States, he said that "we will try to reestablish them within the framework of mature and profound relations, and they should be as equitable as possible."

Denies Inviting Pinochet

PY172040 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2005 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (DYN) -- Argentine Foreign Minister-designate Dante Caputo today categorically denied any participation by the incoming constitutional authorities in the invitation which the Argentine military government extended to Chilean President Augusto Pinochet for the inauguration ceremony that is due to take place next month.

When DYN asked him about a communique which the Chilean Embassy released this afternoon reporting that Argentine Ambassador General Jose Montes has invited Pinochet and his wife on behalf of the Buenos Aires government, Caputo said "this is the first I have heard of this. In any case, Ambassador Montes represents the current government, not ours. We have given no instructions (to invite Pinochet)."

GRINSPUN NAMES TEAM, VIEWS DEBT, INFLATION

PY162025 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (DYN) -- This afternoon Economy Minister-designate Bernardo Grinspun disclosed the names of the members who will make up his advisory board and gave an overall picture of his program's basic points, including the immediate approval of the minimum and adjustable salary scale law and the creation of a council to establish the salary scales. He also emphasized that "strong actions" will be taken to fight inflation.

This afternoon Grinspun gave a press conference in the headquarters of the Radical Civic Union (UCR) located at the corner of Corrientes and Callao Avenues in this capital. He announced the creation of new departments such as the Cooperative Action and Regional Development Secretariats, and the return of the National Mortage Bank (BHN) and the General Trusteeship of Public Enterprises (SIGEP) to the Economy Ministry's jurisdiction.

Grinspun indicated that at this time the members of his team are studying all the economic variables in order to implement the measures to be adopted starting in December. However, during the press conference he pointed out that he believes that the dollar exchange rate is overvalued, a remark which was interpreted by some analysts as an indication of what he might do.

Regarding the people who are going to make up the Economy Ministry, the minister announced the following appointments: secretary of finance, Norberto Bertaina; secretary of agriculture and livestock, Lucio Reca; secretary of industry, Carlos Lacerca; secretary of commerce, Ricardo Campero; secretary of maritime resources, Rodolfo Garcia Leyenda; secretary of regional development, Eduardo Poliche; and under secretary of economy, Rene Ortuno. Grinspun also announced the creation of the Cooperative Action Secretariat, for which no secretary has yet been named.

Regarding the official banks, he said that Enrique Garcia Vazquez will head the Central Bank and that Leopoldo Portnoy will be appointed vice president. Alfredo Concepcion will head the Bank of the Argentine Nation, and Mario Brodersohn will head the National Development Bank. He also said that appointments are still to be made in the Savings and Insurance National Fund, and in the National Mortgage Bank, which is returning to the Economy Ministry's jurisdiction, replacing the Social Action Fund. He also indicated that Hugo Brener will be appointed head of SIGEP, which will also return to the Economy Ministry's jurisdiction, and that the Planning Secretariat, which will be under the jurisdiction of the Presidency, will be headed by Juan Sourrouille.

After the announcement of the economic team members, a barrage of questions and answers began.

Grinspun said first of all that he could not speak of concrete measures because his team is currently studying the concrete definition of all the economic variables in order to have as precise a diagnosis of the situation as possible to proceed with the implementation of the measures starting on 10 December. Basically the important points under study are related to public expenditures, tax collection, deficits, and, in a second stage, the monetary policies and the balance of payments.

Regarding salary increases, he said that one of the first measures to be implemented will be the submission to Congress of a draft law creating the basic and adjustable salary scale, and the Minimum Wage Board, which will be in charge of determining the minimum salary a family requires to live. Regarding salary increases in the private sector, he said that at this time financing costs are the greatest costs in an enterprise and that this tendency should be reversed so that labor costs become the greatest costs.

In this regard, he said that a reduction in financing costs will allow an overall salary increase without price increases, and that a greater demand will create more production for the enterprises. He added: We believe that in 1 to 2 years, the workers will recover their purchasing power of past years. He said that efforts will be made for the labor and management sectors to reach an agreement on this issue.

Regarding the refinancing of the foreign debt, he said that the negotiations have a high political content but that they must be backed by precise technical data on the monetary program and the balance-of-payments projection in order to obtain the best renegotiating conditions for the country. Regarding the inter-banking loans [autoprestamos], he said that a certification from creditor banks will be required on the conditions and reasons for these credits.

Grinspun also emphasized three times that all contracts signed in violation of Argentine laws will not be considered by the new officials because they will be annulled. Therefore, he said: "It would be better for this government not to sign this type of contract in order to prevent passing a burdensome task to the new officials."

He also announced that the system of indexation will be quickly dismantled, not only the one related to Circular Letter 1050, but also all measures of a similar nature.

Asked if he was planning to meet with the IMF officials currently in Montevideo, Grinspun said that he had no such plans at this time, that he would not mind meeting them, but that he could not disclose any measures because they must first go through constitutional procedures, Congress, for example.

He added that it should be remembered that the stand-by credit agreed to with the IMF expires on 31 March 1984 and therefore there is no reason to talk about renegotiation at this time.

Regarding the high inflation rate, he said that this is due mainly to five causes: the over issuance of currency; the sectorial income struggle; the price structure; the overvalued exchange rate; and speculation. In this regard he emphasized that strong measures will be adopted to reverse the current inflation rate. He feels that if the government is able to clearly define its objectives and the rules of the game, a considerable reduction of the current level of inflation will be achieved.

He also indicated that every ethical and legal instrument will be used to fight inflation and that, although efforts will be made at first for an agreement between sectors, price controls at certain times or in some sectors where a noticeable imbalance is observed cannot be discounted.

Discusses Devaluation

PY162107 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1355 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (NA) -- Economy Minister-designate Bernardo Grinspun has promised that in the future, devaluations "will be made as they become necessary to continue exporting" and stated that he favored an "overvalued" dollar, which will tend to level the foreign trade balance.

Grinspun said that "while domestic costs continue to rise we will establish an exchange rate which, to some extent, will accompany that increase; this means that devaluations will be made as they become necessary to continue exporting."

In statements to Radio Mitre today, Grinspun stated that he favored an overvalued dollar "because this type of rate of exchange tends to level off the foreign trade balance, which is where we have to obtain a surplus."

Regarding inflation, he stated that "we will adopt adequate measures so that it will drop drastically" and promised that the inflation rate level by late 1984 will be "very low" compared to the current level. Grinspun pointed out that "no economy in the world can function with monthly inflation rates of 15 to 20 percent."

He then recalled that the Radical party "warned" the current economic authorities about the measures adopted to curb inflation, "but they refused to see the reality, and this is where we stand now." Grinspun asserted that during his administration "we will start a phase of reorganization" and that "the rules of the game will be very clear," so that "all Argentines may engage in the country's reconstruction."

TELAM HEAD, PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICIAL NAMED

PY152311 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1959 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (TELAM) -- Carlos Castro, the future director general of the presidential press office, this afternoon announced that journalists Rodolfo Pandolfi and Hugo Gambini have been appointed under secretary of the public information secretariat and president of the news agency TELAM, respectively. The announcement was made during a press conference held at the Panamericano Hotel.

Gambini Outlines Plans

PY171821 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1412 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (TELAM) -- Today the TELAM president-designate, journalist Hugo Gambini, said that he believes TELAM should report Argentine events to the world from an Argentine point of view because, he added, "we are tired of seeing distorted views of ourselves."

He said that the areas of advertising and journalism will be maintained to study which of the two is more profitable, and then we will decide within this framework what type of economic adjustments or necessary changes should be implemented.

In an interview with Radio Rivadavia, the designated official and current director of the magazine REDACCION talked about the guidelines he is going to implement during his administration.

He said: TELAM is a news and advertising agency. One feeds the other. Because of profits from advertising, the journalistic sector can be maintained; therefore, the main goal is to make TELAM an international-level agency.

Regarding information, Gambini said: If I accepted, the job was to make freedom of the press respected. He added: "All information produced will be disclosed -- good or bad. What journalism does is to convey events; some positive, others negative. Whether we like it or not, we must tell the truth. People will then judge that truth."

He said that he hopes to have correspondents in key areas. In other words, if Argentina wants to have an influence in Europe, it must have correspondents in at least three important countries, such as Spain, Italy, and France. However, this will be a matter of study and economic analysis.

He added that efforts will be made to be in the United States and Latin America. He said: "We must be in the key areas because we want TELAM to become Argentina abroad."

He said that TELAM has to compete in news with the private agencies, and that in the advertising aspect it will have to demonstrate that it can give good service to its clients -- the state enterprises. He added: If there is a need for subcontracting -- as is already being done -- it should be done in such a way that no one is hurt.

ENERGY SECRETARY APPOINTEE ON USSR COOPERATION

PY161137 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Excerpts] On the subject of the middle Parana River dam, incoming Energy Secretary Conrado Storani has been asked whether the Soviet Union is working on this project. Storani replied that the state-run Water and Power Utility Company [Agua y Energia de la Nacion] has been working on the project with Soviet cooperation and with assistance from other consultants. Storani added that construction of the southern gate, called Chapeton, has been completed and that it was delivered to us last week; construction of the northern gate has yet to be completed, but we expect it to be completed and delivered to us in 1984.

As for thermoelectric power plants, Storani said that the objective has not yet been reached, because a Soviet-made plant in Ingeniero White, Bahia Blanca, has yet to be installed.

FJC CONDEMNS U.S. ACTIONS IN C.A., GRENADA

PY151440 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0043 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (DYN) -- Marcelo Arbit, the leader of the Communist Youth Federation (FJC), today expressed the FJC's repudiation of the "shameless and blood-thirsty U.S. interference in Central America."

Arbit harshly criticized the U.S. invasion of Grenada in a speech he delivered last night at the Plaza de la Republica, where FJC members and sympathizers gathered to express their solidarity with Nicaragua. Arbit charged that the "the United States is planning to invade Nicaragua no later than the second half of November." He also charged that beforehand, and for this purpose, the United States will declare Honduras a "commonwealth state."

An FJC communique states that "the Grenada invasion was a general rehearsal for the invasion of Nicaragua: 10,000 former Somozist guards, true CIA mercenaries, are ready to attack from Honduras and Costa Rica." The communique adds that "all Argentine youths must express their solidarity with Sandinist Nicaragua and Grenada. Now that we are undertaking the democratic reconstruction of our fatherland, we cannot abandon those who firmly supported us during the Malvinas war and who are confronting the same enemy: imperialism."

BRIEFS

NAVY UNDER SECRETARY INSTALLED -- Navy Secretary General Rear Admiral Joaquin Gomez has installed General Captain Jose Amaury Ferreras as navy under secretary. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Nov 83 PY]

CREDIT TO BOLIVIA EXTENDED -- Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (TELAM) -- The Central Bank has reported to financial entities that it has decided to extend the credit granted to the Bolivian Central Bank which is aimed at facilitating the purchase of Argentine goods. The drawing on this credit has been extended up to 18 March 1985. The agreement, which was signed in 1977, contemplated a $500-million credit which after successive extensions expired last 18 March. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0041 GMT 4 Nov 83 PY]

LA PLATA RADIO LICENSE -- Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (TELAM) -- The national executive branch has awarded Radiodifusora El Carmen S.A., which is being established, a license for the operation of LS86 television channel No 3 of La Plata. The license was awarded for a period of 15 years. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2302 GMT 27 Oct 83 PY]

RADIO STATIONS' LICENSES RENEWED -- Buenos Aires, 14 Oct (NA) -- The national government has renewed for a period of 15 years the licenses of the following radio stations: LV25 Radio Union, Bell Ville, Cordoba; LU11 Radioemisora del Oeste, of Trenque Lauquen; LU37 Radio General Pico of La Pampa; and LV26 Radio Rio Tercero, in Cordoba. It also renewed the license for the operation of a radio station to Radio El Dorado Inc in Misiones for a period of 20 years. Radio Integracion S.A. was awarded the license of LU5 in Neuquen for a period of 15 years and Radiodifusion Las Flores a license to operate a radio station in Las Flores, Buenos Aires. Radiodifusora Independencia was awarded the license of LV12 in San Miguel de Tucuman, which was also for 15 years. [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2105 GMT 14 Oct 83 PY]

ECONOMIC MEASURES IMPOSED; MILITARY ALERTED

PY180545 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0510 GMT 18 Nov 83

[By Adalid Cabrera]

[Text] La Paz, 17 Nov (EFE) -- The Bolivian Government today implemented a number of drastic economic measures that include, among other things, the devaluation of the Bolivian peso by 150 percent in an attempt to overcome the crisis which is plaguing the country.

Finance Minister Fernando Baptista Gumucio explained that the objective of the new economic policy is to curb inflation, and that the world crisis, coupled with the droughts and floods that have scourged Bolivia, has been the main cause for the worsening of the country's difficult economic situation.

Today's measures, in addition to the devaluation, include the cessation of subsidies for fuels and foodstuffs and a hike of more than 80 percent in the price of staples and public utilities.

According to the official decree, the U.S. dollar went from 200 to 500 Bolivian pesos. Fuel prices increased by 200 percent on the average, transportation went up 80 percent, and foodstuffs rose 70 percent. In some cases the prices of foodstuffs were increased 100 percent, as in the case of flour, milk, and coffee.

Another government decree sets forth the provisions for total control of foreign currency through the Bolivian Central Bank in order to do away with the black market which has become a scourge for Bolivia.

According to the official announcement the government will supervise and control the activities of the state, private, and development banks through a new law for this sector "aimed at making its policy of national recovery more effective."

Only 10 days ago the government apporved a 72-percent increase in minimum wages, although it granted a hike of only 8,600 ($17.20) Bolivian pesos to all other salaries. Now, when discussing the salaries issue, the finance minister said that for the time being it will be impossible to increase them any further but that the government, the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), and businessmen will begin negotiations to establish new salary scales.

Bolivia's current minimum wage is 30,100 Bolivian pesos ($60.20), which is considered too low to cope with the rise in foodstuffs, consumption goods, and transport prices.

Planning Minister Roberto Jordan Pando added that the government will try to restore the purchasing power of the salaries for which he issued a supreme decree compelling COB to participate in the studies for a new salary scale together with the executive branch.

Union sectors have reacted to the new economy measures by describing them as an attack on the public economy. COB warned that it will implement the appropriate actions to defend popular sectors and the purchasing power of their salaries.

Meanwhile, shortly before the new economic policy was announced, the government ordered that all Armed Forces units be called to their barracks, foreseeing the possible disturbances which the unions could provoke as a reaction to the drastic government financial measures.

POLICE OCCUPY TELECOMMUNICATIONS BUILDING

PY180510 Paris AFP in Spanish 0405 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] La Paz, 17 Nov (AFP) -- At 1800 [2200 GMT] the police occupied the building of the National Telecommunications Enterprise (Entel) due to the general and indefinite strike declared by workers there last Monday. All international communications were interrupted completely on Wednesday, but they were restored thanks to the appeal made to the Entel Workers Union by international press correspondents. Entel labor leaders indicated that services can be disrupted again because the police will not be able to keep in operation the sophisticated equipment of the state enterprise which has a monopoly over communications throughout the country.

TERRORIST ATTACKS REPORTED IN LA PAZ

PY172130 Paris AFP in Spanish 1626 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Three terrorist attacks took place in La Paz in the last few hours. One of these attacks caused serious brain damage to a child who is now undergoing surgery in an attempt to save his life.

Just as the Bolivian Government is getting ready to produce a new economic package, dynamite attacks have been increasing despite efforts by the police to locate the authors. The blast, which occurred on a downtown La Paz street, injured the child, Fortunato Mamani, who was sleeping outdoors. The second attack took place in a garage where buses from a local bus line park. The last blast occurred on the outskirts of the city and caused no damage whatsoever. Last weekend a group of the self-styled Bolivian Shining Path claimed credit for five attacks that took place at that time. Police officials, however, are not ruling out that these attacks could have been perpetrated by right-wing elements seeking to topple President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

GUERRILLAS TO BE JUDGED BY MILITARY COURT

PY171418 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The alleged guerrillas who were arrested in the Luribay area, Loayza Province, La Paz Department, will be turned over to the Permanent Military Court of Justice this weekend for the second stage of their trial proceedings, according to Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo. He said that the guerrillas are under military jurisdiction. The minister indicated that they will be processed in accordance with Articles 221 and 222 of the Military Penal Code.

[Begin Cardenas recording] The proceedings will establish whether we are complying with the constitution or violating the peoples' rights which [words indistinct] of the democratic process.

[Question] What are the steps to be taken?

[Cardenas] They will be turned over, along with their files, to the Permanent Military Court of Justice. In this court the arrested will have their own defense lawyers -- seven lawyers, one for each, or one lawyer representing all of them.

[Question] What is the situation in the military field?

[Cardenas] There is nothing to report from the garrisons. We have no problems whatsoever. [end recording]

RIGHTIST MILITANTS SEIZE RADIO STATION

PY161534 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0120 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Santa Cruz, 15 Nov (EFE) -- Members of the rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), opposed to the government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo, seized Radio Willy Bendeck in this capital today and broadcast subversive slogans. According to reports from local departmental authorities, a small group of FSB members stoned the townhall in downtown Santa Cruz and then seized the radio station Willy Bendeck.

The Interior Ministry stressed that these events are part of a subversive escalation by rightist groups to overthrow President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

The group that occupied the radio station escaped a few minutes after broadcasting its subversive slogans.

Official reports stated that some FSB members who participated in these demonstrations have been identified and will be punished according to the law.

The government has confirmed the existence of a conspiracy to overthrow the president, a plot prepared by reactionary sectors that seek the return of the Armed Forces to power. This is the first time since the assumption of power by Siles Zuazo that open opposition to the democratic regime has taken place.

PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO DISCUSSES POLICE ROLE

PY150131 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Government House report]

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo has said that the Bolivian police are facing a difficult situation. Speaking during a graduation ceremony held at the Seguencoma Police Academy this morning, Siles said that in the face of the critical situation the Bolivian people are going through, police must faithfully discharge their duties.

[Begin recording] In those days the police (?joined) the people's cause and (?reaffirmed) their faith in the creative capacity of the Bolivian masses in an effort to continue with our democratic process. This process was interrupted several times; however, it was strengthened by collective actions taken against abuse and arbitrariness.

The Bolivian police must now meet a challenge that has also affected our institutions. However, it is the specific duty of the Bolivian police to meet this challenge. The return of democracy calls for the complete restoration of the social order that is set by law, for a permanent watch on those minorities that seek the return of a dictatorship and that try to profit by the disorder brought about by the crisis and by the ambition of sectarian political factions, and for the elimination of the main sources of corruption that have developed under drug trafficking and smuggling.

The Bolivian police must work honestly and efficiently at the service of the nation, counteracting the illegal concentration of power and wealth coming from the despicable traffic of cocaine and from organized smuggling. [end recording]

SAO PAULO GOVERNOR CONDEMNS ATTACK ON PAPER

PY171330 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 17 Nov 83

[By Bahia Filho]

[Text] Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro has stated that the attack against the O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO newspaper will not hinder the campaign he has undertaken at the national level to promote direct presidential elections. He said that this incident clearly shows the need to achieve full democracy in the country.

Before departing for the city of [name indistinct], in Sao Paulo State, Montoro issued specific orders to Public Security Secretary (Miguel Viale) to grant top priority to this case and to quickly identify the criminals. Montoro said that this attack was carried out by the enemies of democracy and that public opinion repudiates these incidents since they lead nowhere. Montoro said that the Federal Police are making every effort to find the criminals and that they are carrying out the proper investigations.

Political sectors have noted that the attack is part of either an extreme left or an extreme right plan to undermine President Figueiredo's political opening process.

EDITORIAL VIEWS SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM CRISIS

PY170105 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Paradox of the Social Security System"]

[Text] The crisis of the Social Security System in Brazil is part of the crisis of the provident state here and in the world, and it is related to a still broader crisis: The crisis of the modern state that is interventionist and that today finds itself staggering under the weight of its administrative overgrowth.

State interventionism emerged and grew out of a historical process. There was no way to block this tendency toward interventionism, even in the orthodox systems of an open and pluralist society. A democracy, which could not be only political and economic but also had to be social, demanded protection from the state protection in the form of resources, organization, and guidance. Thus, the state found itself compelled to give priority to assisting consumption (of physical goods and social services) rather than to assisting production. Obviously, this inversion of emphasis had to cause greater imbalances in semi-developed countries with low productivity indexes.

The granting of social security benefits to practically all the country's population became a badge of national pride in Brazil. The system's hypertrophy, aggravated by the increasing and unpredictable demand for medical assistance, would inevitably lead to a conflict between the escalation of expenditures and the inelasticity of revenues to respond to changing conditions. With the disaster of the Brazilian stagflation, we could expect nothing else from the serious deficit in which the Social Security System is now immersed.

The great paradox of state interventionism, imposing increasing sacrifices and burdens on the society it intended to protect, becomes more apparent in the social security sector. At this point the vicious circle takes on a dramatic twist: The interests involved are so great and they are so intimately related to the citizens' expectations of a well-deserved retirement, among other things.

To meet the deficit, currently the state can only think of increasing the system's revenues, and to do that it does not rule out the idea of raising social security fees, right in the middle of an acute recession in which both businessmen and workers are breathing the same air of economic exhaustion and insecurity. And should this alternative be discarded, as the new Welfare and Social Security Minister Jarbas Passarinho would prefer, the options left will always result in additional costs which society must pay.

Thus, our "welfare state" is floundering in the waters of a state interventionism so broad and ambitious that it is about to be dragged down by the weight of its own hypertrophy. How can the vicious circle be broken? The temptation is always to break it at its weakest point with technical devices. However, everything indicates that technical and rationalist devices are worn out. The hour calls for a political decision, it even calls for a revision of the Brazilian social welfare and security model.

LIBYAN MILITARY DELEGATION INSPECTS MATERIEL

PY160203 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Nov 83 p 15

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo -- A Libyan military delegation headed by Colonel Rif Sherif has visited ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc], AVIBRAS [Brazilian Aviation Company], and EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] in order to initiate contacts for the purchase of armaments from Brazil. The executives of these companies are not making any estimates as to when these new contracts will be signed, noting that negotiations take time.

The Libyans are interested in purchasing light-wheeled armored cars from ENCESA, such as the CASCAVEL and URUTU; missiles and integrated-defense systems from AVIBRAS, and TUCANO military training planes and BANDEIRANTE patrol and troop transport planes from EMBRAER. The industrial executives preferred not to talk about the value of prospective contracts, but asserted that negotiations are well on track.

BRIEFS

GDP INCREASED IN 1982 -- Brazil's Gross Domestic Product increased 0.9 percent in 1982 compared to 1981, according to estimates prepared by the Getulio Vargas Foundation. Final data will be published in the October issue of the CONJUNTURA ECONOMICA magazine, which is due to come out in November. Initial estimates put out by the Getulio Vargas Foundation said there would be a 1- to 1.7-percent increase in the GDP. The Brazilians' per capita income over the past 3 years (1981, 1982, and 1983) will drop by 14 percent, back to 1976 levels, should it be confirmed that, according to IMF estimates, the GDP dropped by 3.5 percent in 1983. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Oct 83 p 1 PY]

MONEY ISSUANCE INCREASES -- The yearly money issuance rate climbed from 75.7 percent for August to 95.6 percent for September, the Brazilian Central Bank reported on 17 October. [Excerpt] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 83 p 32 PY]

PINOCHET INVITED TO ALFONSIN INAUGURATION

PY171724 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] President Pinochet has been invited to attend the transfer of power in Argentina. This announcement was made by Argentine Ambassador to Chile Jose Montes.

However, the Foreign Ministry has stated in a communique that the invitation is under consideration and that no decision has yet been made.

Pinochet Comments on Invitation

PY172357 Paris AFP in Spanish 2314 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Africa, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today said that so far he has not reached a decision regarding the invitation which Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin has extended to him to attend presidential inauguration ceremonies. Asked whether this invitation was a fraternal gesture, General Pinochet said that it was indeed a fraternal gesture, General Pinochet said that it was indeed a fraternal gesture and a sign of a good disposition toward various international issues that concern the two nations. "I believe that it is a very pleasant gesture, but I have not yet decided anything."

The Chilean chief executive, who began a tour through the northern part of the country on Wednesday, said in Arica, 2,005 kms north of Santiago, that he is awaiting all the details of the invitation because he does not know its contents. Asked whether this invitation could be a positive sign for the mediation process involving the Beagle Channel, General Pinochet said that the mediation is something else again. It has nothing to do with the invitation, he said, and pointed out that the mediation is in the hands of the Vatican. He stated: "That other thing is an invitation to a presidential inauguration, which is a very good thing in my opinion, but so far I have decided nothing."

Reports from Buenos Aires have indicated that Pinochet relayed through the Chilean Foreign Ministry his desire to attend Alfonsin's inauguration. According to these reports, the Argentine Radical leader has not yet replied. Meanwhile, the newspaper CLARIN claims that Argentine political circles believe that General Pinochet's presence in Buenos Aires would cause trouble for the incoming government. The reports indicated that a negative reaction was feared from the hundreds of thousands of persons who will take to the streets on Saturday, 10 December, to celebrate the inauguration of the constitutional president.

GALLUP INSTITUTE REFUTES SCHWEITZER REMARKS

PY171448 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0454 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Nov (EFE) -- Today the Gallup Institute denied the remarks made by Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer, pointing out that it has not made any studies of political opinion for the Chilean Government in the last 10 months.

The foreign minister, who is attending the OAS assembly in Washington, said on U.S. television that according to a recent Gallup poll, the Chilean Government has the support of over 50 percent of the people.

The Gallup Institute says that "it believes it is appropriate to deny the content of this statement based on the provisions of the international code of ethics which the Gallup Institute has the obligation to comply with." The Gallup Institute added that it "must comply with the code of ethics especially in reference to the fact that no one can publish the result of polls which can in some way influence public opinion to make incorrect judgments, and we certainly cannot endorse any figures."

HAVANA REPORTS ON PLANS FOR 18 NOVEMBER RALLY

PA180250 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] In Chile, the opposition Democratic Alliance has said that hundreds of thousands of people will demonstrate in Santiago tomorrow that there is a nationwide clamor for the resignation of Augusto Pinochet, the head of the fascist regime. It also reiterated that only a return to democracy will permit the solution of the economic and social crisis that the military men have brought to the country.

At a press conference, leaders of the outlawed Communist Party of Chile demanded the dissolution of the sinister National Center and urged the people to participate en masse in the protest that the opposition Democratic Alliance has planned for tomorrow.

MINISTER, DINACOS NOTE OPPOSITION ACTIVITIES

PY161235 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] The interior minister has confirmed that Chilean nationals have organized activities abroad in order to create trouble for Chile. Sergio Onofre Jarpa made this statement at the Diego Portales building upon the conclusion of a meeting with 44 regional delegates who have come to Santiago to review the draft bill on political laws. Jarpa clearly was alluding to the activities carried out by Andres Zaldivar and Gabriel Valdes, leaders of the defunct Christian Democratic Party.

According to a communique issued by the National Social Communication Agency [DINACOS], Zaldivar and Valdes have contacted several politicians and statesmen in Europe. Minister Jarpa said that these activities are designed to harm Chilean interests. They are stirring up trouble for Chile abroad, Jarpa said.

[Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 1000 GMT on 16 November reported: "Executive leaders of the Chilean branch of the Christian Democratic International have answered the note released by the DINACOS. According to the note, opposition leaders have maintained contacts with foreign governments, seeking to hurt Chile economically and politically. At a press conference, Andres Zaldivar and Gabriel Valdes stated that the alleged international interference in our country is the fault of the government, not of the opposition groups. They also denied having had contacts with other nations to seek sanctions against Chile. Zaldivar and Valdes concluded by saying that the note released by DINACOS only seeks to distract the attention of the people from the problems which are adversely affecting the nation."]

Valdes, Zaldivar Sue DINACOS

PY171415 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Andres Zaldivar and Gabriel Valdes have filed suit against the director of the National Social Communications Agency [DINACOS] for allegedly slandering them.

The charges were brought against (Osvaldo Rivera Rico), DINACOS national director, in the criminal court of Santiago. The charges are based on the communique released by DINACOS on 14 November in which they are accused of being traitors to the fatherland.

Lawyers (Hernan Pasadin Correa), (Ramon Brion de Pinoza) and (Adolfo Zaldivar Larrain), who are sponsoring the suit, claim to be supported by Article 426 of the Penal Code, Article 94 of the Code of Penal Procedure, and those provided for by law [word indistinct] 642.

The lawyers also stated that Zaldivar and Valdes can never be accused of being traitors. They added that the government has rejected the statements made by Zaldivar and Valdes, saying that the accusations represent a new slander by the government. [passage indistinct]

CNI CHARGES AD LEADER SILVA WITH LIBEL

PY151645 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0417 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 14 Nov (EFE) -- The National Intelligence Center (CNI, the political police) today filed a criminal lawsuit against Enrique Silva Cimma, an attorney who is president of the opposition coalition Democratic Alliance, on charges of libel. The lawsuit, which was submitted to a Chilean judge advocate and which had been announced earlier, stems from remarks Silva made on a televised program charging CNI agents with having murdered union leader Tucapel Jimenez in 1981.

The CNI, which has publicly denied the charge, is now taking legal action against Silva, who had made the charge in his capacity as the Jimenez family's lawyer. Attorneys Jorge Mario Saavedra and Aldo Signorelli today delivered a note to the media expressing their solidarity with Silva's remarks and stating that "in no way did he seek to defend the Armed Forces," thus rejecting the argument on which the lawsuit is based.

SECOND CASE OF SELF-IMMOLATION REPORTED

PY172333 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Concepcion, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that an unemployed worker burned himself today in this southern area of the country. This is the second such case within a week.

According to eyewitnesses, Luis Baez Baeza, 22, drenched his clothes with gasoline and set fire to them, becoming a human torch, in the Port of Talcahuano, near Concepcion. The worker was taken to Las Higueras Hospital of Concepcion, where doctors are still trying to save his life. Hospital employees have said that the workers' injuries are very serious and that, according to what he was able to say, he tried to commit suicide because he was unable to find work and had economic problems.

ATTACKS ON CARABINEROS, STATION REPORTED

Agent Murdered by 'Extremists'

PY171815 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] A Carabinero agent has been murdered between Cabildo and [name indistinct] Streets by extremist murderers. Five suspects have been detailed, and at least two will be placed at the disposal of the military court.

Official Attacked in Santiago

PY171816 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] A Carabinero official has been attacked by an extremist commando in the capital. He was intercepted after leaving his house on his way to the 10th police station. The group of subversive criminals surprised the official and one of the extremists who was carrying an automatic weapon threatened him while the others seized his revolver. They quickly escaped.

Station Bombed; Dozens Arrested

PY171950 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Dozens of people have been arrested in the Eighth Region as a result of an attack against a Carabineros station last night. Shortly before 2200 last night, a bomb was thrown inside a Carabineros station located along the highway between Concepcion and Talcahuano port. The two Carabineros who were injured as a result of the explosion and who were identified as Sergeant (Ernesto Jara) and Corporal (Silvio Espinosa) were admitted to the (Artiguera) hospital in Talcahuano. The explosion also damaged the building, broke all the windows, and caused a fire.

20 DEMONSTRATORS DETAINED OUTSIDE CNI STATION

PY171340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0418 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Nov (EFE) -- Approximately 20 demonstrators were detained today outside a station of the Chilean National Intelligence Center (CNI), the political police. At approximately 1600 GMT, nearly 200 persons -- mostly women -- staged a sit-in outside the CNI station and, after hearing a speech by Attorney Fabiola Letelier asking for the dissolution of the CNI, they sang religious songs against torture. After dispersing the demonstrators, Carabinero personnel detained some of them and no further incidents took place.

Havana Notes Demonstrations

PA170432 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Chilean militarized police have arrested dozens of persons in Santiago participating in a demonstration in front of the main headquarters of the CNI, the National Intelligence Center, to demand the disbandment of this repressive body of the fascist Chilean Government.

Other members of the police force conducted a roundup in a working class neighborhood southeast of Santiago where they arrested more than 100 persons. According to Father Eugenio Pizarro, among those arrested were laborers returning to their homes. Jaime Velasco, president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, said that this organization has sufficient data to prove that there are clandestine prisons in Chile, and he asked that the Supreme Court conduct an investigation into these prisons. Velasco's demand coincided with a denouncement by a group of 100 lawyers in which the CNI is accused of torturing prisoners.

It has also been reported that General Augusto Pinochet's fascist government has banned (Gerald Israel) from entering Chile. (Israel) is charged by the European Parliament with investigating the current situation in that South American country. The fascist authorities only said that they will no longer allow any commissions of investigation into Chile.

COMMUNIST GROUP CHARGED WITH TERRORIST ACTIVITY

PY101321 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] An armed communist group has been indicated before the military court in Concepcion. The group is made up of three men and a woman, who have been identified as (Andres Rosario Enriquez Reyes), (Raul Molina Marroni), (Juan Pablo Grau Olastasano), and (Ethel Chea). The intendant's office from the Eighth Region has charged them with being members of an armed group made up of youths from the outlawed Communist Party. They were also charged with committing several terrorist attacks. It has also been reported that they remain incommunicado at the Concepcion jailhouse. They were previously interrogated by the second district prosecutor, Major (Pedro Marisio). These persons are charged with violating Law 17798, on arms and explosives control. The members of the communist cell were arrested in keeping with the provisions mentioned under the provisional article No 24 of the Constitution. The Interior Ministry has also ordered the arrest of (Ramon Perez Moreno), (Vilma Cecilia Rojas Toledo), (Marco Antonio Ramos Reyes), and (Erminda Ferra Mora).

NUMEROUS BOMB EXPLOSIONS REPORTED IN SANTIAGO

PY141218 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Two bomb explosions last night caused considerable damage in the neighborhood of bus stop No 6 on the Gran Avenida in this capital. The bombs were planted in the metropolitan regional office of the Internal Revenue Service, by individuals who managed to escape. Most of the window panes of the building, situated at 1272 Ramon Subercaseaux Street, as well as those of other houses in the neighborhood, were broken, and other houses suffered considerable damage. The police said that the cost of the damage is high.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1603 GMT on 13 November reported from Santiago that "12 bombs exploded in the last few hours" in the Santiago metropolitan area. The police reported that little damage was caused by 11 bombs which exploded at electric power posts in the districts of Maipu, Calera de Tango, the Intercommunal Park, and Quilicura, while another bomb was thrown at the offices of the Villa Brasil Municipal Park.]

'SUBVERSIVES' DESTROY 60 METERS OF RAILWAY LINE

PY161855 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Subversive criminals have carried out a dynamite attack against the railroad line between San Miguel and Santiago. This was reported by the Carabineros, who added that the attack took place at the intersection of (Ferrari) and (Silvano) Streets [words indistinct]. The explosion destroyed about (?60) meters of the railway line and also cut one of the high-tension power lines. The damage was immediately repaired by the railroad company's emergency crews.

DEFENDANTS IN URZUA CASE TO BE COURT-MARTIALED

PY152320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2043 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 15 Nov (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that Santiago military Judge General Osvaldo Hernandez will convene a military court that will court-martial three leftists for whom the death penalty has been requested by an Army prosecutor.

The three detainees belong to the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and have been charged with taking part in a commando action in which Santiago Intendant General Carol Urzua was ambushed and killed on 30 August 1983. The military court will convene on 25 November. It was reported that it will be made up of Armed Forces members who will act summarily and whose verdict cannot be appealed.

Court Suspends Court-Martial

PY171256 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court has decided to suspend the court-martial against the murderers of General Carol Urzua and his two bodyguards. The Supreme Court adopted this decision because it must first rule on whether a court-martial is constitutional.

By doing this, the Supreme Court has accepted a petition presented by the defendants to suspend the court-martial for being unconstitutional. According to court sources, the Supreme Court has officially reported this decision to the 2d Army Division commander, Major General Oswaldo Hernandez Pedreros, who called for a court-martial to be held at 0800 on 25 November at the Tacna regiment.

The same sources have explained that until the Supreme Court rules on the petition for unconstitutionality, a court-martial cannot be called. According to the petition presented by the defendants, the extremists cannot be court-martialed in time of war [as heard]. They argued that the national situation in the country is one of peace, so the crime committed on 30 August was perpetrated within this climate of peace.

SEGUEL DEPARTS FOR BRAZIL, U.S., EUROPE

PY162315 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2245 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Nov (EFE) -- Rodolfo Seguel, president of the National Workers Command and leader of 23,000 copper workers, today departed for Brasilia on the first leg of a trip to the United States and Europe.

In Brazil, Seguel will meet with labor leaders before going on to the United States and such European countries as Spain, France, and the FRG. In Oslo on 8 December, he will accompany the wife of Polish labor leader Lech Walesa in the presentation ceremony of the Nobel Peace Prize to the "Solidarity" leader.

Seguel is travelling in the company of Luis Eduardo Thayer, a lawyer of the Copper Workers Confederation.

RADICALS TO ATTEND SOCIALIST MEETING IN BRUSSELS

PY161525 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0506 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Santiago, 15 Nov (EFE) -- The Radical Party [PR] of Chile today announced that it will be represented at the Socialist International [SI] meeting to be held in Brussels on 24-25 November. In a communique, the PR stated that it is the only full Chilean member of the SI and regards itself as "a true representative of democratic socialism in our country."

The PR is led by Enrique Silva Cimma, a former comptroller general who is also the head of the opposition coalition Democratic Alliance for the month of November.

EDITORIALS COMMENT ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

'Silent Diplomacy' Discussed

PY102247 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 3 Nov 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Relations With the United States"]

[Text] The arrival of several U.S. officials, reportedly on a mission to make known the State Department's position on Chile's transition toward democracy, poses several questions that must be clarified to prevent it from marring the good relations between the two nations.

In the first place, these questions deal with an aspect of President Reagan's "silent diplomacy." Through this diplomacy, the U.S. Government has put Latin American countries under different sorts of pressure in an effort to make them adopt democratic systems or to change their conduct in keeping with U.S. suggestions.

Even though it may be acceptable from the viewpoint of good intentions, this U.S. diplomatic practice raises doubts when considered from the viewpoint of international relations. In fact, the main pillars of international coexistence are, precisely, respect for each country's sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations.

Even though it might be driven by good intentions, this practice disregards these principles, revives a paternalism that was thought to be over in international relations, and reveals how the United States views the problems that affect this region. As was shown in the Vietnamese and Iranian cases, this approach does not always fit into the situation prevailing in each nation. This is especially true in the Chilean case, since all the problems that affect our country end up facing a tautology: Chile is Chile.

In other words, Chilean problems cannot be measured with the same yardstick used to measure the problems of other nations. And this statement involves neither the chauvinism nor the folk arrogance with which cartoons depict Latin American countries in the United States and Europe. On the contrary, any impartial diplomat or observer should agree to it because it is a conclusion based on experience.

The Chilean Government is making serious, consistent, and sustained efforts to impose a democratic system that could resist any attack. It is to be deplored if the State Department is not satisfied with the speed at which this process is taking place. However, the leaders of that powerful nation must understand and appreciate the efforts that are being made in this regard. If this situation is not understood and if Washington obstinately persists in its policy, the years of cooperation and understanding will have been in vain.

U.S. Objectives Viewed

PY130321 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 Nov 83 p A3

[Editorial: "Chile and the United States"]

[Text] The visit of U.S. State Department Advisor Edward Derwinski, when added to other by U.S. envoys and to official statements by his government, has given food for thought to the different interpretations of the concern expressed by Washington.

In Chile, opinions are consistent: The idea is to exert influence on our political process by using methods which are considered to be within the bounds of what is acceptable for two countries whose relations are based on mutual respect and the principle of nonintervention in each other's domestic affairs. Derwinski's remarks have failed to erase this impression, which is based on an age-old history of complex relations between the United States and the Spanish-speaking American nations.

Upon assuming his post, President Ronald Reagan made known his intention of giving up the system of using public pressure to drive Latin American nations toward a model of government shaped by the United States. To achieve these objectives, a silent diplomacy would have been much more effective, by which talks would be held government-to-government, thus increasing the possibilities of exerting influence without publicly hurting the friendly nations. But the objective of managing the Latin American nations does not seem to have changed.

Lately, the U.S. Government's concern over Chile's political future has increased notoriously. In part, this concern is motivated by well-known circumstances in Chile, but U.S. internal conditions are likely to have had an influence too. The U.S. presidential campaign, which has begun already, compels candidates to polish their arguments on the topics which may come up in the election debate.

It is understandable that the Republicans should try to reassure their country's public in the area of U.S.-Latin American relations. However, it should be noted that the U.S. public has very little interest in what is happening in our continent, and that, except for some small groups, this attitude is based on prejudice, simplification, and the wrong image. Ignorance about our real situation has been at the root of the erratic character of U.S. behavior toward its southern neighbors for more than 150 years.

Although the U.S. Government's concern about their people's opinion is understandable no matter how wrong that opinion might be, our country cannot be indifferent to the attitude of the United States. A minimum of good sense demands that we take into account an attitude which we cannot easily change. Nevertheless, it is always possible to influence it through communication. Chile can convincingly argue for its institutional model, provided this is done properly. The external consequences of internal political measures should also be carefully weighed in order to create a climate of understanding between the two countries.

Chile must maintain its independence vis-a-vis U.S. pressures, whether exerted publicly or quietly, but Chile cannot remain impassive to the lack of understanding of its plans. To the extent that the ideas supporting the political solution our country has adopted can be properly justified and clearly explained, relations between the two nations can be improved.

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS -- Santiago, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Today the National Statistics Institute disclosed that although the unemployment rate dropped by 17.6 percent, some 650,000 people still are without jobs in Chile. The report pointed out that unemployment in October amounted to 18 percent, although nonofficial sources estimate that the rate amounts to 30 percent. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0137 GMT 5 Nov 83 PY]

LEFTIST GROUPS REJECT STATUTE ON PARTIES

PA171343 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Nov 83 p 7-A

[From the "Political Activity" column]

[Excerpt] The Colombian Communist Party, the Colombian Labor Party [Partido del Trabajo de Colombia], the Camilo Torres Bloc [Bloque Camilo Torres], the Firmes Movement, the Socialist Revolutionary Party, the Socialist Convergence [Convergencia Socialista], and the Onward Movement [Movimiento Adelante] have issued a joint communique rejecting the statutue on parties on the grounds that it perpetuates the monopoly held by liberals and conservatives and is, therefore, antidemocratic. The joint communique criticizes the Defense Ministry and charges that the government is pursuing a policy of meager salary increases, promoting the presentation of counterdemands, and condoning dismissals and layoffs of employees and IMF demands to increase utility rates. The signatories of the communique are also demanding the repeal of Article 120 of the Constitution, genuine electoral reform, the establishment of an administrative career track, and the promulgation of a statute on communications.

U.S. AIRCRAFT MAKES EMERGENCY LANDING; 4 ARRESTED

PA151325 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Nov 83

[By Jose Cervantes Angulo]

[Text] Barranquilla -- Commercial flights at the (Ernesto Cortizos) International Airport have been delayed since early this morning because of an accident on the main runway in which a U.S. aircraft was involved. Civil Aeronautics has informed this station that three commercial flights scheduled to depart between 0600 and 0700 have been delayed because the U.S. aircraft has blocked the runway, disrupting traffic for large aircraft. The U.S. aircraft, with the registration number N30002, was forced to make an emergency landing at 0045 today. Part of its fuselage caught fire, prompting the Fire Department to become involved. The four foreign crew members -- two U.S. citizens, a Cuban, and a Jamaican -- were arrested. They are (Robert Vincent Scott), pilot, (Tomy Ferrow), (Roberto Murph), and (Alfonso Martinez). The accident was the result of a hydraulic failure.

BRIEFS

NEW GUATEMALAN AMBASSADOR -- Bogota -- Hugo Argueta Figueroa, the new Guatemalan ambassador to Colombia, has presented his credentials to President Betancur. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Nov 83 PA]

LAND FOR FORMER GUERRILLAS -- About 1,500 hectares of land in the mid Magdalena region were distributed over the weekend to former guerrilla commanders, guerrillas, and tenant farmers. The land distribution falls within the government's rehabilitation plan for areas affected by violence. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 14 Nov 83 p 3 PA]

COPPER, MOLIBDENUM DISCOVERY -- Bogota, 8 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Geological Mining Research Institute, INGEOMINAS, announced here last night that copper and molibdenum deposits estimated at 203,666,000 tons have been discovered in the vicinity of Mocoa, Putumayo region, 950 km southwest of Bogota. An INGEOMINAS report says that an investment of $346 million is required to exploit the deposits, and that the investment would be recovered in 4 or 5 years. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0807 GMT 8 Nov 83 PA]

DELEGATION TO ALFONSIN INAUGURATION NAMED

PY161719 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 1530 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The executive branch today issued a decree naming the Paraguayan Government's special delegation to the inauguration of Argentine President Raul Alfonsin. The delegation will be headed by Juan Ramon Chaves, president of the Senate and of the Colorado Party Executive Board, and will include Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar and Paraguayan Ambassador to Argentina Luis Gonzalez Arias.

POLITICIANS IN EXILE NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN

PY102245 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 10 Nov 83 p 9

[Text] This morning it was learned from Interior Ministry sources that the government will not allow the return of Paraguayan politicians living abroad who had announced they would return to the country tomorrow. This group of politicians said they represent the Colorado Popular Movement.

According to the same sources, the remarks by Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro related to similar past events are again in force. The head of the Interior Ministry has repeated that Paraguayan citizens can return to the country but not as representatives of a political force. He explained that there are no obstacles to citizens who want to return individually by fulfilling the requirements for each case as has happened with the political militants who have returned to the country in the past.

The Interior Ministry also said that "those who are getting ready to return are coming to disturb the public order and social peace prevailing in the country."

Regarding the group of alleged leaders of the Paraguayan Confederation of Workers living abroad whose return is scheduled for next Saturday night, it was learned from the same sources that theywill not be allowed to enter the country because the government is aware "of the subversive activities" they are carrying out abroad.

The Interior Ministry has also reported that the representatives of the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations and of the ILO will be allowed to enter the country to contact related organizations.

MOPOCO Members' Return Refused

PY111420 Asuncion Radio Nanduti in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Aerolines Argentinas flight No 705 bound for Buenos Aires with a stopover in Corrientes is leaving now. It is exactly 1027 [1327 GMT].

According to the manager of that airline, the five members of the Colorado Party Movement [MOPOCO] who once again tried to enter national territory are returning to Argentina on that plane by the company's courtesy.

NEW REPORTS SHOW APRA, AP WINNING IN INTERIOR

PY171930 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Report by Agencia Andina]

[Excerpts] The preliminary results of Sunday's municipal elections are giving a clear advantage in interior provinces to APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] and to AP [Popular Alliance Party] over the United Left [IU] and other parties.

Contrary to first reports received from department capitals, except for Lima and Callao in which the race was disputed between the IU and APRA, APRA and AP are winning the majority of provincial districts and municipalities.

AP has its victory virtually assured in at least 45 provinces; APRA may win over 50 municipal councils; the IU has reportedly won over 20 provinces; and the PPC [Popular Christian Party] and PADIN [National Integration Party] only won 1 municipality each: Mariscal Nieto, Moquegua, and Huamanga, Ayacucho.

BELAUNDE REASSERTS AP-PPC ALLIANCE CONTINUATION

PY171643 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde has stated that there will be no rupture in the alliance between the Popular Action Party [AP] and the Popular Christian Party [PPC]. He said that, on the contrary, the alliance will continue until the established date, 28 July 1985.

President Belaunde noted that after the Sunday elections he met with PPC Leader Luis Bedoya Reyes, during which he reasserted the agreement establishing the PPC-AP alliance.

The President made this statement upon his departure from AP headquarters where he paid tribute to the new martyr of democracy, Rodolf Calderon Rivera, the Huanta municipality candidate killed by Shining Path.

Belaunde reasserted his repudiation of all terrorist attacks, noting that AP martyrs are an example to democracy and that Calderon Rivera was a courageous AP member since he accepted the election race for Huanta municipality.

BELAUNDE ANNOUNCES CABINET CHANGES BY YEAR-END

PY171424 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has reasserted his complete support for Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana, and he announced that there will be some cabinet changes by the end of the year.

Commenting on municipal election results, Belaunde said that although the people voted against the economic crisis, the government is not responsible for this crisis since it affects the entire continent.

BELAUNDE VIEWS ECONOMIC CRISIS AT FAIR OPENING

PY171536 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpts] President Fernando Belaunde Terry has inaugurated the 14th International Pacific Fair. In his speech he praised the man who created this event, [name indistinct], and discussed several national issues. Here are some excerpts from his speech:

[Begin recording] Today, there is much talk about changes in economic policy. However, there are no great differences between one policy and another. Peru, like the rest of the world, is confronting an economic crisis today. The important issue is to find the reasons that caused this crisis and not to discuss the implementation of different economic policies.

Therefore, more than a solution to this crisis, we must find a policy that will allow us to confront it intelligently. There is no one single policy, there are several. This is what we are trying to do now: We are trying to find the best economic policy; that is, with the help of the people, through national representative sectors, we are trying to find the path that will allow us to confront this crisis because we are aware that the solution is beyond us. We must confront it in a courageous, intelligent, and realistic manner. [end recording]

HAVANA NOTES SHINING PATH ACTIVITIES IN CUENCA

PA171945 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Lima reports indicate that 45 alleged members of the armed group Shining Path seized the town of Cuenca in the southern department of Huancavelica and set the civil registry and municipal council records on fire. On Saturday, the Peruvian Civil Guard captured 14 members of the armed group. Another five were captured after they abandoned a car loaded with 60 incendiary bombs in downtown Lima.

In Ayacucho Department, the authorities have discovered the bodies of 28 people who, according to some news sources, were killed by Shining Path. However, LA REPUBLICA, a morning newspaper, has reported that the bodies belong to Shining Path militants who died when they attacked police forces guarding the Civil Guard headquarters in (Sodcos), an Ayacucho Department district.

MILITARY, PARTIES VIEW DEMOCRATIZATION PLANS

Commanders Oppose Presidential Campaign

PY121050 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1908 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Nov (EFE) -- Uruguayan Air Force and Navy commanders are opposed to President Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez, retired, becoming involved in electoral activities while he holds a government post.

Military sources today told EFE that after consultations with government officials, the Air Force and Navy commanders have agreed to an alleged project of President Alvarez to create a political party "of the process" (the regime). Before they approve this, however, the two commanders demand that the president resign before becoming involved in party activities as a plain citizen.

According to the report gathered by EFE, the Air Force and Navy commanders do not agree with the idea that current President Alvarez, designated by the Armed Forces, could engage in electoral activities from the very government which is of the Armed Forces.

The two commanders have agreed on giving an ultimatum to the board of generals of the three armed services and to the executive branch so as to approve immediately, tomorrow, a democratization plan acceptable to the major political parties.

Once this plan is approved, the National or "Blanco" Party will be asked to extend the "leave" of one of its leaders, Eladio Fernandez Menendez, who was recently proscribed by the government.

The Blanco Party national board told the military that if the proscription of Fernandez is maintained, the party would proscribe itself and that the other large Uruguayan party, the Colorado Party, would express solidarity with the Blanco Party. Fernandez Menendez has been "on leave" from party activities but he should be reinstated on Monday.

The officer generals of the Army, who make up the majority of the Armed Forces and the decisive sector within the Uruguayan regime known as the "civic-military" government, will meet this afternoon.

If the major political parties, the National and the Colorado Parties, proscribe themselves, the country will be deprived of the largest and most significant political forces capable of carrying out the democratization plan with the Armed Forces.

This possibility, which frightens the "professional" trends of the Armed Forces which support the democratization plan, can be very "interesting," however, for the hardliners who to some extent also hope for the continuation of the current regime.

The promise to call for general elections within a year could be fulfilled anyhow, although only the political organizations of the government and their allies would participate.

Political Leaders Rehabilitated

PY141415 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0006 GMT 13 Nov 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 12 Nov (EFE) -- According to official reports, the high command of the Uruguayan Armed Forces has decided to rehabilitate the leaders of the proscribed traditional Blanco and Colorado Parties. The politicians include Colorado members Jorge Batlle, a former presidential candidate; former Senator Amilcar Vasconcellos; and former Deputy Raumar Jude.

In the National Party [PN] (Blanco), the politicians who have been rehabilitated are: former Senators Carlos Julio Pereira and Dardo Ortiz; former Deputies Alembert Vaz and Bari Gonzalez; and Eladio Fernandez Menendez, a member of the party's executive board. However, after long meetings the military command decided to maintain the proscription on Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, former PN presidential candidate currently living in London, who has been accused of "subversive" activities and is wanted by the military court.

The rehabilitations of these political leaders is a first step in the military regime's rapprochement efforts with the parties. EFE learned from reliable sources that in the second stage, which will not extend past the end of this year, the military command will rehabilitate the Christian Democratic Party and the Socialist Movement, but will maintain the ban on the Communist Party.

The step taken by the Armed Forces is the result of strong pressure exerted by the parties and even by the generals who advocate "professionalism" and demand a quick return of the Armed Forces to their barracks.

Invidio Appeals for Unity

PY152325 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Speaking at a ceremony marking the anniversary of the creation of the Uruguayan Navy, Navy Commander in Chief Vice Admiral Rodolfo Invidio called upon the people to build a civilized society based on dialogue, trust, and fruitful coexistence, with neither masters nor slaves. In this society, he went on, equality will prevail and each person will have the right to freely participate in building national greatness. Invidio told Navy officers that they will be the guardians of the process leading to the restoration of institutions. The navy commander asked youths to be genuinely patriotic, regardless of their success or failure. Invidio also said that now more than ever before, the Armed Forces must remain united.

[Begin Invidio recording] Let us have profound respect for the past, which is a part of our history for which we are to some extent responsible. But let us also have profound devotion to our future, in which you will have to be the guardians of the law. At the same time, now more than ever before, unity and loyalty must prevail within the Armed Forces, so that they can resist threats, violence, insults, and slanders that may have arisen in circumstances dealing with their specific duties.

Taking into account that enough time has passed already, I call upon my fellow citizens and upon you to steadfastly strive to build a civilized society based on dialogue, trust, and fruitful coexistence, with neither masters nor slaves, a society where equality will prevail and where each person will have the right to freely participate in building national greatness.

This must be done without interference or aggression. Let us be confident that the democratic system to be established by the Uruguayan people will gradually improve, and let us always comply with the mandates of the majority, because respect for other people's rights means peace. [end recording]

Party Demands End to Restrictions

?152314 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] The Blanco Party executive board has decided to demand that all political restrictions imposed on persons, parties, and labor unions be lifted.

This request is included in a resolution that the board passed after making a thorough analysis of the local political situation and after reading the communique issued by the commission in charge of interpreting Institutional Acts 4 and 14.

The second paragraph of the resolution demands that due respect be given to Wilson Ferreira Aldunate's civic and personal life.

The resolution points out that the proscription of Mr Ferreira Aldunate is a harmful measure that does not take into account political reality and that hurts the legitimate rights and expectations of the Blanco Party. Therefore, the resolution notes, the party rejects this measure.

Interior Minister on Dialogue

PY151825 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The interior minister has said that he is against lifting any remaining proscriptions on the political parties, and the commander of the Navy has called on the people to build an environment for dialogue.

Interior Minister Hugo Linares Brum said that there are good possibilities (?to grant) the request made by the three recognized parties to hold a meeting on 27 November by the Obelisco. To get more detailed information about the minister's remarks to El Espectador we are going to contact (Fernando Vilar) in our mobile unit 2.

[Begin relay] [Vilar] At the Armada Nacional Park, General Hugo Linares Brum said that the political parties which do not participate in the dialogue will be left out of the political timetable because this timetable must be met. The interior minister also said that the government is open to dialogue and expects the presence of the political parties to continue the dialogue. The interior minister made these remarks at the conclusion of a ceremony marking the Uruguayan Navy's anniversary. Asked if the police headquarters have received the authorization for political parties to hold a special act on 27 November, General Linares Brum said:

[Begin Linares recording] The request was delivered to the police headquarters.

[Question] Was the request submitted to the ministry?

[Linares] Yes, it was, but the people who submitted the request said that they have some clarifications to make and [words indistinct]. We want to study the request first.

[Question] What kind of clarifications?

[Linares] Well, I do not know. The people who submitted the request said that they are going to make some clarifications regarding how the act will develop.

[Question] Minister, considering the recent measures on political activities, do you believe [words indistinct] that this type of act can be authorized?

[Linares] I believe it is possible.

[Question] The politicians have requested the approval of a so-called package of measures [words indistinct]. Are you inclined to approve it possibly this week as some people say?

[Linares] I am not aware what this package of measures is. We are going to discuss it this week.

[Question] [Words indistinct] preserving the tranquillity and public peace is a very important aspect of this government. How do you believe political and social peace are going to be preserved in the next few months during this process of guiding the democracy we all wish for?

[Linares] I believe that from the political point of view, the Armed Forces have shown their clear intention of reaching a political agreement. Therefore, it would be very important for the current recognized political parties to come to the dialogue, or negotiations, or understanding between the government and the traditional political parties. From the point of view of the population, whether students or workers, we must all have the same goal, the goal of searching for a way to hold elections in November of next year and a transfer of power in March 1985. To achieve this, I believe that everyone must reflect deeply so we can create the necessary environment of peace that will achieve fruitful results.

[Question] There is talk about resuming dialogue. Will it be this year?

[Linares] As you well know, many contacts have been made between generals of the three branches of the Armed Forces and politicians representing the different parties; dialogue has been resumed in some way. The important thing is to find solid bases for work and for understanding.

[Question] What are the general plans for resuming the dialogue. Will there be a lifting of the proscription of political parties, the rehabilitation of all politicians? Are the Armed Forces in a position to decide on this matter?

[Linares] (?I cannot speak) for the Armed Forces, but I can say that I disagree with lifting the proscription on all political parties. [end recording] [end relay]

Batlle Discusses Rehabilitation

PY171603 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0854 GMT 16 Nov 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 16 Nov (EFE) -- Jorge Batlle, who was twice the presidential candidate for the Colorado Party, has refused to sign a police notification informing him of his political rehabilitation. In this way, he was demonstrating his opposition to a government he considers to be illegal. Speaking over radio and television, Batlle said he did not sign the police notification simply because he had never received any notification when he was barred for 15 years back in 1976.

Batlle said: "Since I was not allowed to appeal the decision for as long as it was in force, I had to put up with charges made against me, as a politician, every time a senior military officer delivered a speech." He noted, however, that he "did not harbor grudges for the things done to or said against me."

He said that he "does not accept a piecemeal democracy" and demanded the lifting of the ban imposed on all parties, including that on the Communist Party. He added: "I do not believe we can pave the way for peace in Uruguay if we start excluding some sectors."

Batlle went on to say that the country is experiencing circumstances which are "traumatic, and the military should become aware that we must quickly reverse this process."

EXILED BLANCO LEADER TO ATTEND ALFONSIN INAUGURAL

PY160301 Paris AFP in Spanish 1446 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Uruguayan Nationalist (Blanco) Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who has been in exile in London for nearly a decade, will represent the Blanco Party, along with other Blanco leaders, at the inauguration of the new Argentine president.

By decision of the Blanco Party Directorate, Aldunate will travel to Buenos Aires to attend the inauguration of Raul Alfonsin as Argentina's constitutional president on 10 December.

The nationalist party leader will be accompanied by the party's directorate president, Juan Pivel Devoto, and by Carlos Julio Pereyra, who was Aldunate's running mate in the 1971 presidential election.

Pereyra and Aldunate were stripped of their rights to engage in political activities in 1976. The ban on Pereyra was lifted last Saturday, but this was not done for Aldunate, who has a case pending in the Military Court on charges of associating with the Tupamaros guerrilla organization.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON 'OFFENSIVE' COMMUNIQUE

PA180248 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Report by Luis Alfredo Gomez]

[Excerpts] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has described a communique published by a Caracas daily as insolent, antipatriotic, and offensive. According to the communique, the Venezuelan Government's purchase of F-16 fighter planes increases our technological dependence on the United States, making us a colonial enclave. The Venezuelan president today expressed his opinion of the communique while presiding over a ceremony in Maracay during which the modern F-16's were received. The Venezuelan president also denied that the purchase of these aircraft constitutes an arms buildup.

President Luis Herrera Campins added that legal action will be taken against the person responsible for publishing the communique, which claims that the purchase of the F-16's increases our dependence on the United States. The communique was issued under the pseudonym Beltran Calma.

HERRERA CAMPINS ON OAS LEADER REPLACEMENT

PA170320 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said that the resignation and replacement of OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila must be done clearly, calmly, and objectively. The Venezuelan president expressed his opinion while inaugurating the first phase of the Oeste Park. President Luis Herrera Campins added that the OAS must be improved so that it may more suitably fulfill the objectives for which it was created. He also mentioned the speech delivered by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco before the OAS General Assembly. He said that the foreign minister addressed issues such as the efforts being made for peace and the drug problem, which is no longer a national, but an international, problem.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES NETHERLANDS ANTILLEAN OFFICIAL

PA170256 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has granted an audience to Domenico Felip Martina, minister-president of the Netherlands Antilles, at Miraflores Palace. Martina arrived in Venezuela at noon today and will remain in the country for 24 hours. Foreign Ministry sources have described his visit as unofficial.

President Luis Herrera Campins met with Domenico Martina this afternoon. Martina will also hold talks with officials from the Central Bank of Venezuela before returning home tomorrow.

SEPULVEDA UPHOLDS VIEWS IN LE FIGARO INTERVIEW

PM171611 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Nov 83 p 4

[Interview with Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda by Jacques Jacquet-Fracillon -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Your government condemned the U.S. military intervention in Grenada. It did so in terms which were certainly more moderate than those used by the French Socialist Government, but nevertheless it did condemn it. President Reagan has now been able to produce enough evidence of the scale of Soviet-Cuban military preparations to justify, in the eyes of his own internal opposition, the urgency of his action on that Caribbean island... So what verdict do you pass now, after the events, on the appropriateness of the American use of force?

Answer: We think that, as stated in the communique issued by the Mexican Government, there are two aspects to this Grenadian question. First, the principles of international law respecting the right of peoples to self-determination were undoubtedly violated. Second, we think that the use of force in that Caribbean region merely aggravates the tensions which already exist in Central America. In our view this leads to an undesirable situation. There are already critical situations in that region which we think are a cause for serious concern.

Question: Do you expect further armed American operations in the Caribbean or in Central America?

Answer: I do not think there is much to add to what I have just told you. Nonetheless, I think the possibility of an invasion of Nicaragua does at present represent a great threat to peace and security in this region. The precedent just set in Grenada forces us to step up all our efforts to prevent the possibility of such an invasion.

Nixon's Honeymoon

Question: In his latest book [REAL PEACE: A STRATEGY FOR THE WEST), former President Nixon stresses the fact that all attempts at subversion made by the Soviet Union, with Cuba's aid, in Central America are merely milestones toward its main objective of gaining control of Mexico and its natural resources. Richard Nixon calls Mexico "the big prize in the Kremlin's eye..." Are you aware of the existence of such a threat?

Answer: I will make two remarks on that book by Nixon. We Mexicans who have read those comments by the former U.S. president -- comments which struck us as inappropriate -- think that former President Richard Nixon knows nothing about the situation in Mexico.

He mentions in his book that he spent his honeymoon in our country, and I think that he probably spent his time doing many thing other than gaining a real knowledge of what Mexico is like. Since his honeymoon he has not had access to Mexico's real political, economic, and social situation.

We would ask Mr Nixon to examine the Mexican situation with much more responsibility, in other words, to attain a much more direct knowledge of what is happening in our country and not to be guided by versions which have no basis and which do not correspond to the situation in Mexico.

With regard to the second part of your question, I categorically reject any hypothesis envisaged by Nixon who, in my view, has no grounds for what he says.

No Soviet-Cuban Base

Question: When sizable Cuban and Soviet military installations are found on an island relatively close to your coast, like Grenada, does that not worry you?

Answer: No, that does not worry Mexico. Indeed, we have no proof that there were Cuban or Soviet installations in Grenada. The evidence available is that, first, there were light arms, mainly rifles, and, second, that there were antiquated weapons which were evidently very old, even obsolete; but there is no proof that there was really any Soviet-Cuban installation when the invasion took place. Since then, as regards the airport, the British company which had the job of drawing up plans for the construction of that airport clearly indicated that it was not a military airport because it had no installations which could make it a military airport as such. The British construction company -- the Plessey Airport Company -- stated that it was a civil airport.

Question: If you had the choice again, would you still sign a joint Franco-Mexican declaration of support for the Salvadoran rebels similar to the one signed 2 years ago by the governments of President Lopez Portillo and President Francois Mitterrand?

Answer: The situation is radically different because of what has happened in the past 2 years. The whole situation in Central America has devloped in such a way that there are now means of political negotiation which did not exist 2 years ago. The very fact that the Contadora Group exists as an extremely valuable body for negotiating all questions relating to the Central American crisis proves that, and in fact means that the parties in the conflict have a new tool which did not exist in 1981.

No to Arms Supplies

As regards the Salvadoran question, I could show that the Franco-Mexican view was in fact strengthened and received new validity following efforts and overtures by (U.S. roving) Ambassador Richard Stone, whose main objective is to ensure that the political forces respresenting the opposition in El Salvador open dialogue and enter into negotiation with the government and are thus recognized. Since then the peace commission in El Salvador has started making the same kind of efforts and overtures to win recognition for the fact that there are opposition forces in El Salvador which are representative and which should consequently be incorporated in the democratic process.

Question: What do you think of the French arms supplies to Nicaragua? Would you approve them now if they were to be resumed?

Answer: It is not for me to pass a value judgment on those kinds of relations between two friendly governments. However, we think it is vital for a limit, a control, and a gradual disarmament process to be imposed in Latin America, to avoid escalating the conflict. We also think that all the parties in this conflict must ensure that principle is respected.

Dialogue With Reagan

Question: Setting aside your recent disagreements on the intervention in Grenada, do you think that relations between Mexico and the United States have in general been better since President De la Madrid succeeded President Lopez Portillo?

Answer: I will say that in this first year of President Miguel de la Madrid's government, relations between Mexico and the United States have been friendly, respectful, and harmonious. They have also shown a high degree of maturity and mutual respect, although there are still a number of differencees. I will also add that there is a steady flow of political communication between the two governments and that an extremely fruitful dialogue has been established between President De la Madrid and President Reagan, dealing with all the important questions in relations between our two countries.

EDITORIAL RAPS GROWING U.S. 'HEGEMONY'

PA161935 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 14 Nov 83 p 6-A

[Editorial: "Protests Against Reagan"]

[Text] The prudent voice of democrats has translated itself into street demonstrations protesting the growing hegemony of Reagan's government which, without congressional approval, has proclaimed itself master of Central America and the Caribbean.

The USSR paid careful attention to the U.S. President's tour of Japan and South Korea, during which Reagan emphasized the possibility of thrusting the powerful U.S. industrial apparatus into the manufacture of war equipment and armaments if the rival power does not disarm in accordance with NATO terms.

A significant sector of U.S. public opinion has applauded the invasion of Grenada, and considered it a triumphal action. President Reagan's speech 2 weeks ago convinced some people who are only concerned about the very narrow scope of their personal or group interests. However, there are also broad sectors concerned about the danger of a policy based on the power of arms. Militarism [belicismo] is increasing. Reagan and his advisers are confident of winning a brilliant electoral victory if they continue stimulating the U.S. admiration for arrogant images that feed the egos of the powerful, while, as Nicaraguan Commander Daniel Ortega has stated, those who intend to follow the path of invasion are drawing ever closer to the precipice.

World public opinion, which has opposed the reproachable action taken in Grenada, has not been enough to stop Reagan. Now demonstrations are staged to proclaim that President Reagan must not become the master of Latin America. The risk of a worldwide conflict has incresased, and it is safe to say, as those leaders most concerned about the problem have said, that if war breaks out in Central America, no one will be able to stop a final world war.

$20 BILLION SHORT-,MEDIUM-TERM DEBT REORGANIZED

PA172215 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 25 Oct 83 p 8

[By Luis Acevedo Pesquera]

[Text] According to the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit, the Mexican Government has completed the process of reorganizing its short- and medium-term foreign debt. Contracts were signed in New York today covering $2.826 billion, marking the end of an operation begun 14 months ago. More than $20 billion of debt has been reorganized at the short- and medium-term with over 530 international banks.

The public institutions participating in the final stage of these negotiations -- described as "the biggest effort ever carried out" -- are: Mexican Telephones, Mexican Fertilizers, the National Sugar Financing Enterprise, and the Somex-Sidermex Organization. The commitments assumed by these firms constitute approximately 5 percent of the debt which falls due between 22 August 1982 and 31 December 1984.

The refinancing agreement to be signed at New York's Lincoln Center will allow government institutions to extend payment dates by as much as 8 years, with a 4-year grace period set to expire in December 1990.

The provisions of the contract stipulate that until March 1987, the debtors, including the Federal Government itself, will pay only the interest on the loan, while the capital or principal will be repaid between 1987 and 1990.

As in the two previous contracts, which covered 60 and 35 percent of the total short- and medium-term debt, the latest reorganization establishes a rate of interest 1-7/8 percent over the London interbank rate (Libor), or 1-3/4 percent over the U.S. prime rate.

The antecedents of the reprogramming process for payment of the public sector's short- and medium-term debt -- which exceeds $20 billion -- were established on 26 August of this year with the signing of an initial agreement for $11.8 billion. Of that figure, $2 billion represented Federal Government debts with 168 banks, who were advised by Manufactures Hannover; another $3.2 billion were formed by the debt contracted by the National Financing Enterprise with 268 banks; and the remaining $6.2 billion were part of the Pemex debt with 187 international banks.

The second phase of the negotiations was concluded on 29 September of this year with the signing of an agreement covering $8.432 billion. Some $2.4 billion of this belonged to Banobras, $1.8 billion to the National Bank of Foreign Commerce, $1.603 billion to Banrural, $1.333 billion to the Federal Commission of Electricity, and $1.296 billion to Conasupo.

GOVERNMENT OUTLINES ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES FOR 1984

PA180233 Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 16 Nov 83 pp A-1, A-11

[Article by Roberto Noriega]

[Excerpts] Although "it will still be a year of sacrifice" and "a firm management of development policy" will be maintained, the nation's economy in 1984 will grow at least 1 percent, inflation will be about 40 percent, taxes will not increase, public investment will increase by 55 percent, the unproductive parastate enterprises will be closed, and no more than $4 billion in additional public foreign debt will be acquired.

These goals are included in a document entitled "General Tenets of Economic Policy for the Formulation of the Law on Revenues and the Draft of the Budget of the Federation's Expenditures for 1984," which the president sent to Congress yesterday, along with reports on the operation of national credit corporations, exchange control, and tariff policies.

The document lists the 1984 [as published] achievements and points out that "the numbers show that we have been advancing. Prices that were increasing by more than 150 percent in December 1982 increased by only 40 percent in September; the employment rate is being maintained and a slight recovery has even been observed, thanks to which the unemployment rate in 1983 will be the same, despite the crisis, as it was in 1982: 8.5 percent.

On releasing the general tenets of his economic policy President De la Madrid also indicated that "the crisis has not been definitely overcome as yet, which is why our efforts must not stop. It is in this framework and for this purpose that the government's tasks for 1984 have been established."

Reveals 1984 Federal Budget

FL171437 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0235 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- According to an official document that President Miguel de la Madrid has submitted to the national Congress, the Federal Government has budgeted 11.7 trillion pesos (approximately $75 billion) for expenditure during 1984. The document, which was drafted by the Programming and Budget Secretariat (SPP), also authorizes the Federal Government to contract external debts up to the amount of 670 billion pesos ($4 billion), and it adds that the Federal Government is authorized to contract, exercise, and authorize lines of credit, loans, and any other type of public lines of credit on the internal market that do not surpass the net sum of 854 billion dollars [as received] ($5,474,000,000).

The Federal Government is also authorized to contract up to 277 billion pesos (approximately $1 billion) in an internal public line of credit to finance, with noninflationary resources, the contingency reserve for the recovery of economic activities.

Moreover, the president can contract or authorize financing funds when the Federal Government itself believes that there are extraordinary circumstances that deem this type of financing necessary.

The document that has been submitted by the SPP, which will be approved by Congress in the near future, indicates that the Federal Government will receive an income from taxes amounting to 2,819,204,000,000 ($18.71 billion).

The Federal Government will receive 787 billion pesos (approximately $4 billion) from the value added tax(IVA) and 125 billion pesos (approximately $7 billion) from income taxes. It will also receive 30 billion pesos ($192 million) from the tax on used automobiles and 14 billion pesos from the tax on new automobiles. The special tax on the transfer of gasoline and diesel oil will be maintained at a daily minimum, including holidays, and the government will receive 900 million pesos during the first 6 months and 1.1 billion pesos during the second 6 months.

BRIEFS

PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTION CURTAILED -- Pemex estimates that the production of petrochemicals will be cut by 10 percent due to supply shortages in parts and raw material. Industry officials had earlier predicted a production of 12 million tons; however, supply problems slowed production. Pemex representatives said that the shortage in needed materials and the fact that credits were not readily available have placed many related companies in a difficult situation. [Summary] [Mexico City THE NEWS in English 6 Nov 83 p 28 PA]

OIL PRODUCTION EXPORT CEILINGS -- Mario Ramon Beteta, general director of Pemex, said yesterday that Pemex will keep its production and export ceilings of 2,750,000 and 1,500,000 barrels of oil per day, within Mexico's effort to contribute to the stability of the international market. At a meeting with Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon, who arrived in Mexico City yesterday, Beteta discussed the two countries' similarities in matters of international trade policy. Moreno Leon is on a tour prior to a meeting of the OPEC follow-up committee. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 15 Oct 83 p 5-A PA]

PAPER DENOUNCES 'HUMILIATION' OF CANAL OFFICIAL

PA142210 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 12 Nov 83 p 4

["Firing Line" column by Jose Franco: "A Humiliation That Calls for Official Protest"]

[Text] It was with surprise and even disbelief that we read the "Vox Populi" column, written by that esteemed teacher, Luis Restrepo, published in the 8 November edition of LA REPUBLICA under the headline "Alarming Report."

The report involved the humiliation suffered on 1 November by acting Canal Commission Administrator Fernando Manfredo Jr, who was detained at the Quarry Heights gate and not allowed to participate in a meeting of executives representing the U.S. Armed Forces, the U.S. Embassy, and the Canal Commission. Manfredo had been officially invited to attend the event as the acting Canal Commission administrator, a post that he holds as Panama's representative in the joint administration of the waterway.

In its Agreement for the Execution of Article IV, the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty identifies the Quarry Heights area as one of the so-called "military coordination areas," access to which must be regulated in a coordinated action between the Panamanian and U.S. members of the Combined Board.

In this regard, Annex B, which defines "Conditions for the Administration of the Military Coordination Areas," establishes in paragraph (c) that "the security of the military coordination areas will be the joint responsibility of the forces of the Republic of Panama and the U.S. forces."

It is clear, therefore, that the U.S. militarymen did not consult with their Panamanian counterparts about these measures and that they made a very serious mistake, which merits at least a formal protest from the Foreign Ministry, addressed by Oyden Ortega Duran, member of the Canal Commission's Board of Directors and former treaty negotiator.

We sincerely believe that no subjective or lesser consideration than the patriotic objectives that have inspired several generations to fight for our national demands must keep our authorities from taking firm and energetic stands like that which we demand.

BRITISH OFFICIAL VISITS, MEETS PRESIDENT

PA152234 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 15 Nov 83 p 1-A

[Text] Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera held a special meeting with Lady Janet Mary Young of the United Kingdom's Foreign Ministry, who visited the presidential palace accompanied by the British ambassador to Panama.

The Honorable Baroness Young, minister of state of the Foreign Commonwealth Office [as published], is in charge of Anglo-Latin American relations. She is making a tour of several Latin American countries to familiarize herself with the region and personally meet its presidents, heads of state, and leaders.

During her talks with the president, the British minister of state brought up bilateral relations between the two countries and the Contadora Group's peace initiative for the Central American region, which has received the United Kingdom's repeated support.

Lady Young's visit will last until tomorrow and will include a press conference.

COLUMNISTS ON NICARAGUAN LEADERS, WAR THREAT

Sandinist Leaders 'Useless Fools'

PA161903 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Nov 83 p 4A

["The Nine 'Useless Fools'" -- by Hugo Spadafora]

[Text] After writing many articles about the Nicaraguan problem, analyzing it within its regional, global, historical, and political context, I feel it is time to clarify a question that seems to be floating in the air.

Indeed, many have asked how those of us who fought against Somoza could be so naive as not to realize that the FSLN leaders were Marxist-Leninists, and that they would guide the country toward communism. We have frequently been described with the commonly used political term "useful fools."

By contrast, the nine totalitarian "commanders" have been "useless fools." I will explain why.

After the failure of the "focusing" ["foquista"] strategy, which communists implemented throughout the continent for 15 years, the Nicaraguan revolutionaries adopted a policy that was more intelligent because it was more in accordance with the history of Latin America. From the sectarian "proletarian tendencies," and "prolonged popular wars," they shifted to broader alliances -- with all democratic sectors of Nicaraguan society -- based on democratic, nonaligned, Third World, social-democratic programs. The nine mediocre and clumsy leaders (who had not yet proclaimed themselves "commanders"), were compelled by the power of popular opinion to sign all the documents needed to consolidate those alliances, according to their very limited program of democratic government.

We, the noncommunist revolutionaries, knew that there were two possible reasons why these documents had been signed by the Marxist-Leninist leaders: Either they did so because they were convinced that this was the wisest thing to do for Nicaragua, or they acted spitefully, signing the documents with clumsy, treacherous, and opportunistic minds. We also knew that they would have two alternatives after their victory: to comply, willingly or reluctantly, with the pacts they had signed or to betray them.

If they had decided to comply with the agreements, this would have shown that their actions were motivated by historical forces and intelligence. It was, therefore, easy to believe that they would have been sensible enough to see that this was the best thing to do. If they had decided not to comply with the agreements, we would then be convinced -- as we are convinced today -- that the same historical forces would make them pay dearly for such treason, and would also reveal their stupidity. It was simply a matter of common sense.

We know that we have not been, and are not, anyone's "useful fools," and that the present Nicaraguan dictators will, sadly, go down in history as the "nine useless fools," used at will as instruments by an already declining imperialism.

Our position was, and still is, correct. The nine "commanders" did not comply with the pact they made before the Nicaraguan people, before the continent, and before the world. Therefore, the people themselves will defeat them, and the Sandinist revolution will return to its normal democratic, nonaligned, Third World, Bolivarian, social-democratic path.

Need/For Dialogue

PA162110 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Nov 83 p 6-A

["Today" column by Demetrio Olaciregui: "Omens"]

[Excerpts] The quick trips that Nicaraguan Government leader Daniel Ortega Saavenda has made to Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama fit in with the Sandinist anxiety concerning the threat of an invasion by foreign forces.

These fears are based on the following developments: The intervention in Grenada by U.S. and Caribbean troops, the U.S. Army's preparations in Honduras, the intensification of the anit-Sandinist attacks from Honduran territory, and the suspicious repeated assertions by high-ranking U.S. administration officials that there are no plans for a massive attack against Nicaragua.

According to high-ranking Nicaraguan officials, the Sandinist command, if faced with a foreign attack, plans to distribute 150,000 rifles among its people's militias, which would then engage in guerrilla warfare agianst the invaders. According to reliable sources, the Sandinist leaders have notified the U.S. Administration that in the face of a development of this magnitude, the FSLN National Directorate would be dissolved and each commander would assume command of a guerrilla force, the borders with Honduras and Costa Rica would disappear, and they would wage a regional war throught Central America. According to reliable sources, there is a state of alert among the guerrilla bands in El Salvador and Guatemala to promote actions in each territory and to confront a foreign attack.

Should this dark episode take place in Nicaragua, stability in Central America and the Caribbean would be jeopardized and Latin America might be involved in a war without borders, without end, without victors, a bloody and apocalyptic war. It is now more urgently necessary than ever to appeal to common sense and to promote steps toward dialogue and understanding among the Sandinist leaders, the Central American governments, and the administration of President Reagan.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY AGRICULTURE MINISTER -- Roberto Barragan was appointed deputy agriculture development minister on 15 November, replacing Jorge Canto. [Summary] [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Nov 83 PA]

LABOR DEPUTY'S RESIGNATION -- Panamanian Deputy Labor Minister Luis Anderson has announced that he will resign to accept a new position as secretary general of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, a post that he will assume in Mexico City in Janaury 1984. [Summary] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Nov 83 PA]

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER -- Erasmo Pinilla Castillero has been sworn in as the new deputy minister of government and justice in a ceremony at the Presidential Palace. [Summary] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 12 Nov 83 pp 32, 14 PA]

BELIZE

PRICE DEPARTS FOR COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE

FL180202 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr George Price, left the country today. He is en route to New Delhi, India, to attend the conference of the heads of government of the Commonwealth. During his absence, the deputy prime minister and minister of defense and home affairs, Mr C.L.B. Rogers, will act as prime minister.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE DECLARES 'PERPETUAL' NEUTRALITY

PA180458 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0334 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Address delivered by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge at the National Theatre in San Jose -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President and members of the legislative branch; Mr President and magistrates of the judicial branch; Mr President and magistrates of Costa Rica's electoral branch: gentlemen, members of the diplomatic corps; gentlemen, representatives of the high clergy; compatriots:

Costa Rica opposes war. We Costa Ricans are against violence as a means of settling political controversies. The ancients thought that war was the ultimate rationality in politics, but we Costa Ricans think that war is the ultimate irrationality, the failure of every policy.

When I sought the votes of our citizens to become president of the republic, I revealed my intention to declare our perpetual neutrality in all armed conflicts.

On 1 May 1983, I announced to the Legislative Assembly that, as the culmination of a series of constructive actions which assert and confirm our peaceful vocation, I had assumed the obligation of setting down the moral and juridical principles upon which our active, unarmed, and perpetual neutrality would be based.

On celebrating the 162d anniversary of the nation's independence, I stated that Costa Rica would observe neutrality in all military conflicts that affect third states. Today I announce, to our people and to all nations, the rights and duties that we will observe as a neutral state in perpetuity.

Faithful to its centuries-old desire for peace, Costa Rica, as a sovereign state, assumes before the community of nations the rights inherent in its new condition as a perpetually neutral state. We promise not to initiate any war; not to use force, including any military threat or reprisal; not to participate in a war among third states; to effectively defend our neutrality and independence with all possible material, legal, political, and moral resources; and to practice a neutral foreign policy, so as not to involve ourselves, in fact or appearance, in any military conflict. Furthermore, we promise to extend our duties as a perpetually neutral state to armed conflicts within states.

We also pledge to make all possible efforts to prevent the use of our national territory, including our airspace and jurisdictional waters, as a base of operations by parties involved in war, to abstain from all hostility and all support for parties in conflict, to prohibit the movement of troops, ammunition, or supply columns through our territory, to prohibit the maintenance or establishment of nonpublic radio installations for communications with belligerents, to prevent the creation of combat forces and the opening of recruiting offices for the benefit of belligerents, to disarm combatants who enter our country and to move them far from the theater of war, and to follow a policy of absolute equity, so as to strengthen the belligerents' confidence in our continued neutrality.

Faithful to its historic spirit of responsibility and solidarity, Costa Rica, before the international community, independently assumes the rights inherent in its new condition as a perpetually neutral state. We pledge to exercise the state's essential right to choose our political, economic, social, and cultural system, to reject any attempt to violate that essential right of our people; to firmly defend our peace, freedom, and democracy; to develop a policy of pluralist relations in the international sphere; to participate in and fulfill our commitments to the United Nations, the OAS, and all international organizations whose objectives of peace, friendship, and cooperation are compatible with our perpetual neutrality; and to respect freedom of the press and provide our citizens adequate information on the international situation and its implications for our nation.

Countrymen, because we love freedom, we are perpetually neutral in all armed conflicts. Because we love justice, we do not participate with arms in any war. Because we believe in solidarity with all peoples who struggle for freedom and justice, we offer our efforts at mediation, pacification, and humanitarianism whenever the scourge of war appears among or within nations.

I hereby declare that the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica is willing to ensure that the duties involved in this proclamation of permanent, active, and unarmed neutrality are fulfilled according to the principles of international law. Based on paragraph 2 of constitutional Article 139, I order that this proclamation be transmitted to all those states with which this country maintains diplomatic relations.

Issued in San Jose, Republic of Costa Rica, on the seventeenth day of November, 1983.

Thank you.

LEGISLATORS ON ARRIVAL OF U.S. ARMY PERSONNEL

FL171852 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1513 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Costa Rican legislators renewed their efforts in San Jose, the capital, to obtain explanations from the government regarding the planned arrival in Costa Rica of U.S. military personnel. The deputies accused the executive branch of failing to coordinate with the legislative branch concerning the arrival next week of 400 to 1,000 personnel of the U.S. Army, who will be stationed in the northern part of the country bordering Nicaragua. Some of the local legislators said they knew nothing of the matter until it was announced by Frederick Ikle, under secretary of defense, who recently visited Costa Rica. According to President Luis Alberto Monge, U.S. troops have not entered and will not enter Costa Rica; U.S. officials state that the personnel traveling to Costa Rica are technicians.

NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION, U.S. MILITARY FORCES

PA171945 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge will, within the next few hours, officially proclaim the nation's neutrality in the Central American political crisis, according to information received from San Jose. The above will be included in a document prepared by former foreign ministers Bernd Niehaus, Gonzalo Facio, and Rafael Angel Calderon, who exhorted President Monge to uphold Costa Rica's traditional political neutrality.

Several Costa Rican deputies, however, announced the arrival in the country this week of 400 to 1,000 U.S. soldiers, to participate in the construction of civilian projects. The U.S. military force will be based in the northern part of Costa Rica, bordering Nicaragua. Nicaraguan authorities have long denounced the preparation of an imminent imperialist military aggression with the participation of U.S. allies in the area. The Costa Rican Government has not officially announced anything to that effect, although U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle confirmed the information in Washington, following a recent visit to that Central American nation. In a parliamentary debate, President Monge reiterated that U.S. troops have neither entered, nor will enter, Costa Rican territory.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITY

'Fierce' Fighting in Morazan

PA180008 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Nov 83 pp 2, 11

[Text] The Army and the rebels have been engaged in fierce fighting during the last 2 days in parts of Morazan Department. The subversives ambushed a military patrol near the town of Sociedad; however, according to unofficial sources, there is no information on casualties. Fighting intensified yesterday at a place known as El Tablon, some 5 km north of Sociedad, and on El Tablon, (Ocotepeque), and (El Pizate) hills.

It has been learned that five guerrillas, including Commander Jaime, were killed in the skirmishes. Members of the Cazadores Battalion were involved in these actions. It was also reported that the rebels blocked off part of the Coastal Highway yesterday, and engaged members of the Atonal Battalion. Several soldiers and a civilian were wounded. The guerrillas also suffered an undetermined number of casualties. The fighting took place near (El Corredizo) Bridge.

Army units are being deployed to control traffic on the country's main highway and on the streets of this capital, as a means of preventing terrorist activities. Unofficial sources have reported that strict security measures are in effect throughout the east, where the rebels are demanding payment of a "war tax" from drivers and passengers. Army units are patrolling the Pan-American Highway, primarily in the area near San Vicente, to protect travelers.

Havana Notes Cazadores Action

PA171620 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Salvadoran guerrilla elements have forced the Cazadores Battalion to retreat from positions it held near the town of Sociedad, La Union Department [as heard].

The guerrillas inflicted at least 21 dead and an undetermined number of wounded on the battalion. The guerrillas also took 47 prisoners. A report issued by the rebel radio Venceremos, mouthpiece of the FMLN, states that the rebels seized 64 rifles, 3 grenade launchers, and 2 90-mm cannon.

Venceremos on 16 Nov Activities

PA171752 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Attention, attention: Radio Venceremos is currently receiving late-breaking military reports from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front. The reports state that on the morning of 16 November, units from the Commander Francisco Martinez Southern Group of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade engaged in combat with enemy forces on the Coastal Highway. It was also reported that units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade occupied the village of Puerto Parada, Usulutan Department.

The reports add that on 16 November, at 1400, a section [seccion] of the elite Atonal Battalion arrived at La Cruzadilla de San Juan, on the Coastal Highway, Usulutan Department. They engaged in a clash with our forces that lasted several minutes. As a result of the clash, 8 members of the Atonal Battalion were killed by our forces, who also captured 10 prisoners of war, including the head of the section. Our forces are continuing to take control of the highway, and continue to exercise control over the country's principal roads.

We have reports stating that during these clashes, units from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade seized 18 U.S.-made M-16 rifles and 1 TRC-77 military radio.

Havana on Guerrilla Successes

FL171520 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Salvadoran guerrilla forces have decimated a Salvadoran Army battalion, inflicting at least 68 casualties. The fighting occurred near the town of Sociedad, La Union Department [as heard]. Reports from Radio Venceremos state that the guerrillas attacked the three companies of a ranger battalion (Cazadores), which were dispersed in the vicinity of Sociedad. According to the reports received, clashes between Salvadoran guerrillas and Army forces continued for the second consecutive day in Morazan Department. Radio Venceremos stated that in the towns of Sociedad and El Tablon and in the hills near Cojutepeque, (El Pisaje), and Tablon, combat activity increased and the rebels killed 21 soldiers, wounded many others, and took 47 prisoners of war. They captured 64 rifles, 3 grenade launchers, 2 machineguns, and 2 90-mm cannon.

46 FAL Rebels Arrested

PA172232 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1430 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in El Salvador, date not given]

[Text] COPREFA reports to the Salvadoran people that 46 terrorists have been captured by the national police at various points in the capital. Twelve women were among those arrested; all were members of the rebel group Armed Forces of Liberation, FAL, the armed wing of the Communist Party of El Salvador.

Many of the members had received political and military training in Cuba, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Nicaragua. At the time of their arrest, the national police confiscated weapons and ammunition stored in safe houses located in different parts of the capital. The rebels operated their safe houses behind a number of different fronts, including repair shops, shoe stores, and drugstores.

The leading terrorists captured by the police are: Roberto Henriquez Aviles, who received training in Cuba; Rafael Guillermo Escobar Flores, trained in the Soviet Union; Alberto Salvador Palacios Cruz, trained in Bulgaria; Nelby Elizabeth Robles, trained as a squad leader in Managua; Eduardo Sandoval Lino, trained in guerrilla warfare in Nicaragua; Arnoldo Canales Conde, trained in a Cuban camp; Carlos Alberto Garcia, trained as a squad leader in Havana; Jorge Alberto Galan Grande, trained as a squad leader in Cuba; and Carlos Guillermo Almendariz, trained in Nicaragua.

Havana Notes Guerrilla Actions

PA172025 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] FMLN guerrillas in El Salvador forced the Cazadores Battalion from its position near the town of Sociedad, La Union Department [as heard], killing at least 21 Army soldiers, wounding an unspecified number, and capturing 47 prisoners of war. The rebel Radio Venceremos reported that during the action, rebel forces seized 64 rifles, 3 grenade launchers, and 1 90-mm cannon. Radio Venceremos added that five guerrillas were killed in these actions, as well as Commander Jaime, who led one of the columns of the rebel Rafael Arce Zablash Brigade.

Additional information revealed that Salvadoran rebel forces maintain control of a section of the coastal highway. Guerrilla forces inflicted 33 casualties on the Atonal Battalion, trained in the United States. Other important actions were reported in various areas of Morazan and Usulutan departments.

HAVANA ON FMLN REQUESTING MASSACRE INVESTIGATION

PA170355 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] In a document broadcast on Radio Venceremos, the FMLN urged international humanitarian organizations to investigate the massacre of more than 200 Salvadoran peasants by the Salvadoran Army on 4 November in Cuscatlan and Cabanas Departments. The plea is directed mainly toward the International Red Cross [IRC] and the UN and OAS human rights commisions. The FMLN said that the massacre was carried out by the special counterinsurgency Atlacatl Battalion, trained by U.S. advisers. This elite unit gathered the peasants and shot at them with bursts of M-16 machinegun fire.

The denouncement states that 47 children perished in the brutal murder and that 11 families were totally annihilated. The massacre was perpetrated in the areas of Copapayo in Cuscatlan and in San Nicolas and La Escopeta in Cabanas Department. The source adds that some of the peasants managed to evade the siege set up by the repressive forces but were hunted down and murdered on the spot, wherever they were found. So far, the denouncement states, only 108 bodies have been found and identified by the inhabitants of the area, while another 60 peasants arrested by the Army have been declared missing.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT MEJIA LEGALIZES TRADE UNION FEDERATION

PA172116 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 Nov 83 p 12

[Text] The Guatemalan Trade Union Federation [CSG], which consists of more than 27 labor unions boasting more than 70,000 members, has been authorized to operate openly by Head of State Mejia Victores, according to Labor Minister Carlos Padilla. The minister said that the CSG will be a legal organization, undertaking legal activities. This is an indication that the regime supports and promotes national labor activities. Padilla added that all labor unions will receive support from the government, particularly from his ministry, as long as they abide by Guatemalan law.

The CSQ includes unions of factory workers, peasants, and other sectors, both in the capital and in the interior. This decision by the head of state has permitted a resurgence of the Guatemalan labor movement, which has practically been paralyzed from the days of Lucas Garcia's regime. The CSG will soon become one of the country's strongest labor organizations. A so-called Federation of Labor Unity emerged during the Lucas administration, but it was never legalized. It broke up after 28 of its leaders, meeting at the National Confederation of Workers building, disappeared.

SALVADORAN DEPUTY MINISTER ON CONDECA, U.S. AID

PA180244 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 18 Nov 83

[Text] Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Armando Vides Gomez, who is visiting Guatemala, said here today that his country fully supports the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA. Vides Gomez, who said he is in Guatemala on a diplomatic mission, added that the operation of CONDECA is necessary because it is an organization intended for defense against any attack. When asked if his country felt threatened by any country in particular, the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister said that CONDECA must only be used to repel attacks from any other country.

The Salvadoran Government expressed solidarity today with its Guatemalan counterpart following the U.S. Government's decision to cancel economic assistance to Guatemala in 1984. The support for Guatemala was expressed by Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Armando Vides Gomez, who is visiting this country. We think that U.S. economic aid to Guatemala should be resumed, Vides Gomez said in conclusion.

OFFICIAL REJECTS BISHOPS' RECENT CRITICISM

PA170418 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The Mejia Victores government has harshly rejected statements made in Rome by the bishops who make up the Guatemalan Episcopal Conference with regard to the wave of violence in the country, especially its effects on priests and members of the Catholic Church. The recent murder of Friar Augusto Rafael Ramirez Monasterio, superior of the Franciscan Order in Antigua, Guatemala, which occurred when the bishops were already in Rome for their annual meeting with Pope John Paul II, gave rise to strong criticism from [name indistinct], president of the conference, and other Guatemalan bishops. The criticism was published in L'OBSERVATORE ROMANO and other European newspapers and was carried by international news agencies.

Government spokesman Ramon Celade Carrillo said today that there are malicious interests behind the bishops' statements, and he said that when they return from Rome, they should clarify their remarks, since they have been harmful and have formed part of the campaign to discredit Guatemala. He denied that the military government is responsible for the murder of Friar Augusto Ramirez and said that there are sectors that want a confrontation between the church and state. Celada Carrillo also reported that yesterday the government's security forces protected a Carmelite nun who was in danger of being kidnapped by unidentified individuals. One of the kidnappers was killed in the incident.

EGP'S MORAN: ARMY 'PROFESSIONALISM' NOW 'FACADE'

PA101744 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 2 Nov 83 p 11

[Part 2 of report on interview with Rolando Moran, commander in chief of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army of Guatemala]

[Text] Guatemala, 1 Nov -- Relations between Mexico and Guatemala, which have not been good because of the Guatemalan military's permanent rejection of the principles of self-determination and nonintervention, which the Mexican state upholds, "will become even more tense because of increasing pressures being exerted by the Mejia Victores government."

This remark was made by Rolando Moran, leader of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP], one of the four organizations that constitute the Guatemalan revolutionary movement, grouped together in the URNG (Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity). He also charged that "a death squad is already being organized in the border area of Huehuetenango Department. Its goals include creating terror on the Mexican side, killing refugees, and engaging in provocations without the Guatemalan authorities having to take visible responsibility for the actions.

According to Moran, Mejia Victores' "derogatory" references to the Contadora Group are indirectly aimed at Mexico, and favor the reactivation of the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA). "Although clearly aimed at Nicaragua, this organization also has anti-Mexican overtones," the revolutionary leader commented.

In this second part of the interview granted to this newspaper, the EGP commander in chief reviews the Guatemalan Army's current situation, its preparedness and capabilities, and the morale of its troops, which are regarded abroad as the most professional in the area. In this regard, he said:

"The Guatemalan Army has worked hard to forge for itself, both at home and abroad, an image of great capability and professionalism, because it vitally needs this facade, since it is a military body stigmatized by the treason it committed against its people in 1954, and because it has been known since then as the torturer and executioner of its countrymen."

He said that since 1970, every chief of staff, defense minister, and president has passed through U.S. academies and training bases. They have hired and continue to hire U.S., Israeli, and Argentine advisers; they have built gigantic facilities; bought modern weapons; and established an arms and ammunition factory. They have also expanded the military school's capacity fourfold, they have increased the number of military bases and zones throughout the country, and they have turned the Army into a financial agent by means of a military bank. One of their priorities has been "to try to remain up to date in counterinsurgency tactical matters, because their existence depends on this," he commented.

Moran went on to say that in the early 1970's, in line with the concept of counterinsurgency that was prevalent in Pentagon circles, a base for the training of special antiguerrilla forces, which they called the kaibiles, was established in El Peten Department. "They were elite troops, especially designed to confront the guerrilla movement and, according to them, wipe us out. At their training base, they ostentatiously placed a sign that read 'the best soldier in America is trained here.' These elite troops were subjected to a process of brutalization designed to erase their consciences and to awaken degenerate instincts in them."

The officers and soldiers who publicly boast that they devour live animals and kill with their bare hands emerged from those training bases. "That is how they show their courage, their high level of training, and their professionalism. In the end, nothing was achieved with the kaibiles from a military standpoint, except that the terror and the genocide, the cruelty and the bestiality, were further escalated."

According to the guerrilla leader, kaibile "became a synonym not for combatant, but for murderer." The counterinsurgency plan based on the use of forces and detachments of kaibiles has fallen apart, and has already been discarded because it is useless, he commented.

Later, Moran said that the Guatemalan Army now operates in accordance with the latest counterinsurgency plans, which are based on the use of so-called "task forces" and "civilian patrols," in an effort to succeed where it had previously failed. "The task forces are autonomous units at the battalion level, which have their own artillery, air force, and logistical support groups. It is the same U.S. plan that the Yankee advisers are using in El Salvador."

According to Moran, they are simultaneously carrying out an in-depth reorganization of the Army, faced as they are with the impossibility of stopping the revolutionary guerrilla movement. "This reorganization calls for the formation of an overarching ministry, the national defense staff, which would have five secretariats, one of which would handle the military industry. The arms factory installed with Israeli advice and financial aid would come under this secretariat."

Moran then said that although these efforts at achieving greater organization and technical expertise must always be taken into consideration and should never be underestimated, "they nonetheless constitute the facade of a military institution that is deeply corroded by its own contradictions, undermined by struggles among cliques, and demoralized by a lack of real prospects."

The Guatemalan Army, supporter of the dictatorships that have held power for almost 30 years in this Central American country, "is being bled to death"; it is losing an average of 100 men per month in its counterinsurgency struggle, and it is discouraged, resentful, and frustrated at not being able to eliminate the Guatemalan revolutionary movement after almost 30 years of fierce struggle that has now become genocide.

According to Moran, there is "already resentment in the Guatemalan Armed Forces because of the effects of the war." However, he explained, "the decay within it and its low morale have not yet led to divisions or organic splits, or to the formation of tendencies and currents within it. The reactionary military institution was designed as a docile tool of the oppressors. Very rigid and coercive mechanisms, which impose cohesion through force and fear, operate within it," he stressed.

HONDURAS

COMMENTARY SAYS SANDINISTS SABOTAGING CONTADORA

PA152031 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The constant attacks from Nicaragua's Sandinist government and its international efforts to try to sabotage the activities of the Contadora Group by resorting to the UN Security Council have increased the concern of the Honduran Government headed by Roberto Suazo Cordova, who believes that his hopes for peace are being frustrated by the Marxist escalation in the land of lakes [Nicaragua].

For this reason, the National Security Council -- headed by the Honduran president and made up of Armed Forces Commander General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, Government Secretary Oscar Mejia Arellano, Presidency Secretary Carlos Roberto Flores, and the commanders of the four branches of the Armed Forces -- has met at the presidential office in La Paz.

Special attention was given to the upcoming meeting of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group, made up of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela, whose efforts not only keep [3-second break in transmission] Central American foreign ministers where, let's say it frankly, the Nicaraguan presence only serves to sabotage the activities of the Contadora Group.

In addition, and this is very significant, Richard Stone, the U.S. special ambassador for Central America, reiterated in his recent visit to Honduras that the government of Mr Ronald Reagan supports the Contadora Group's efforts, thus showing the hope of the great nation to the north of finding solutions for the problems that afflict our region.

Regarding the most recent Sandinist attacks on our country, Foreign Minister Paz Barnica stressed that Honduras has proof of such provocations and added: The problems of Central America must be solved within Latin America. When I say Latin America, I am referring to those countries that make up the Contadora Group. A political and diplomatic solution of the Central American crisis is within reach, and it is in this direction that we are working within the democratic government of Suazo Cordova, which has the support of the Armed Forces and the people in general.

The foreign minister's remarks show the international policy of our country, which is a permanent victim of international communism, which has planted its roots in Nicaragua, a neighboring and brother country that rid itself from Somozist fire to fall into the flames of the communists. In view of this situation, Hondurans remain united in strong support for the constitutional and democratic president of our homeland: Roberto Suazo Cordova, an undeniable leader of Latin American democracy.

DIN OFFICIALS REPORT ARREST OF TERRORISTS

PA151423 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Nov 83 p 16

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Officials of the Department of National Investigation, DIN, reported last Friday that as of the present time, they have captured 34 persons involved in terrorist actions in different areas of the country.

Major Juan Blas Salazar issued an official bulletin denying that the DIN has arrested any of the people who are being sought by the Committee of Relatives of Missing Detainees in Honduras, COFADEH. The police assert that only 34 persons have been captured as a result of subversive acts. These individuals have been arraigned before a court, and are now at the Central Penitentiary. The DIN has also reported the capture of 15 foreigners -- 5 women and 10 men -- who were deported to their countries of origin when it was ascertained that they belonged to the FMLN and other rebel groups in the Central American area. Major Juan Blas Salazar said that some 42 citizens had been arrested; they were suspected of participating in terrorist acts, according to information from other arrested persons. However, it was later ascertained that they were innocent, and they were released.

NICARAGUA

SERGIO RAMIREZ ON U.S. PLANS FOR 'AGGRESSION'

PA171253 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Managua, 16 Nov (ANN) -- Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has asserted that the peace proposal delivered today to the Contadora Group in Washington falls within the framework of the four initiatives presented earlier to the United States. Asked about the practical results of the four Nicaraguan peace proposals, Ramirez Mercado asserted that they have had little effect on the United States.

Nevertheless, he said, as a Nicaraguan political initiative, the proposals have been very effective because we presented them to the U.S. people and the world, and to the Contadora Group countries themselves. They are serious initiatives that are still open for discussion. We are willing to discuss other initiatives within this context, Ramirez emphasized.

Regarding the internal situation in the country and the Nicaraguan business sector's attitude at this stage, the government official pointed out that we have many individuals who head their own businesses, and that this is a patriotic and positive aspect that must be valued. There are some who have not identified with the revolution, he added, some who would like another political orientation for the country. However, this is perfectly understandable.

The rules of the game, he said, are a mixed economy and political pluralism. It is another matter when a businessman or some other individual becomes involved in the uncertain realm of conspiracy. He added that we must be aware of and recognize the businessmen who have supported the counterrevolution and are out of the country. We must also value the attitude of businessmen who remain here. I would say that their attitude is positive at this moment, he stated.

Concerning a possible dialogue with Eden Pastora's and Alfredo Cesar's groups, Ramirez stated: For us, it is difficult to talk about a dialogue with people who have not only taken up arms against the revolution, but who have done so on behalf of the United States. We do not have a conflict here resembling a civil war. Under these terms, it is extremely difficult to conceive of dialogue. The Nicaraguan people would find it difficult to understand if we were to initiate dialogue with those who are allies of the ones that plan to invade us or who are participating in the plans of aggression.

Regarding possible dialogue with Somozist groups, Ramirez indicated there are no differences between the people of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, FDN, and the members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, because there is only one counterrevolution. Both groups, he said, are part of the same U.S. plan -- the military plan directed against Nicaragua.

Referring to dialogue with sectors inside the country, he said that dialogue has been initiated with the Catholic Church, businessmen, and political parties. He asserted that the electoral process will definitely occur in Nicaragua, and that we are preparing for the 1985 elections.

The electoral process will begin in January 1984, and the Government Junta will have to decide how this electoral process will be conducted, he added. The process will include all political parties. It will be necessary to establish deadlines for electoral campaigns and the specific date of the 1985 elections, contingent on the military situation, he emphasized.

Questioned about the possibilities of generalized aggression in the short term, Ramirez Mercado said: What really exists is the U.S. Government's will to attack our country, and we must take this into consideration. He was asked when an invasion would take place. No one knows, he responded, but everything indicates that an act of aggression is being prepared. All the military and political plans indicate that the United States is willing to continue preparing aggression, he said in conclusion.

TORRES DENOUNCES U.S. PLANS AT COUNCIL SESSION

PA171503 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Commander Hugo Torres, head of the political directorate of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], charged yesterday that U.S. soldiers are practicing means of rescuing U.S. civilians in Honduras. Torres told the State Council of Nicaragua that the rescue training team in Tegucigalpa will include, in the next few days, a work team from the Southern Command. This team will determine how many U.S. citizens live in that nation.

Torres said that steps are already being taken to initiate a U.S. invasion, because the counterrevolutionary groups did not achieve their objective in Nicaragua -- the seizure of a portion of Nicaraguan territory, to be followed by the declaration of a provisional government that would be supported by the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA] and, later, by the Marines.

Torres also charged that U.S. spy planes -- RT-135, SR-171, and AWACS -- have violated Nicaragua's airspace, and that U.S. frigates and destroyers have violated Nicaraguan waters. Torres stated during his speech at the State Council yesterday that it is possible that the Central American crisis will come to a head in the next few days. The State Council -- the legislative body that cogoverns with the Junta -- examined the country's military situation yesterday.

Commander Hugo Torres also denounced the existence of approximately 18 airstrips in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, intended for the purpose of attacking Nicaragua. Torres said that the Yankees have conditioned the airstrips for use within the framework of the CONDECA agreements. According to Commander Torres, these airstrips are capable of handling landings of such large aircraft as C-130 troops transport planes, U.S. fighter planes, and huge "Galaxy" planes.

The following, located in Honduras, are among these airstrips: the San Lorenzo airstrip, in Choluteca; the Palmerola, in Comayagua; and those in Puerto Trujillo, Aguacate, Toncontin, San Pedro Sula, and La Ceiba, as well as others.

Commander Torres also pointed out the organized people's willingness to respond positively to the mobilization being carried out to confront imperialist aggression. He reported this at the State Council session on the work plan of the special emergency committee of the legislative body. He said that a U.S. Southern Command group based in Panama is expected to arrive in Honduras soon, allegedly to take a census of U.S. citizens in that country. This is being viewed as an action aimed at unleasing activities against the Nicaraguan revolution. Commander Torres called on the noble U.S. people to be aware of the consequences of a Central American war provoked by the warmongering policy of Ronald Reagan.

BORGE, TORRES COMMENT ON 'IMMINENT' INVASION

PA171723 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1214 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Managua, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE) - The Sandinist government has predicted an "imminent" invasion of Nicaragua, and has said that the United States faces two alternatives: political dialogue, which is the "prudent" course of action, or an eventual invasion. Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez pointed out before the State Council that the United States has unleashed "a generalized war against our homeland that encompasses all aspects of our social life, on the political as well as ideological level."

Borge presented a report, which was read by Sandinist leader Omar Cabezas, in which he maintained that the United States is "redoubling its efforts to create a climate favorable to a direct military attack, and that will help it to limit our relations with other countries, as well as the solidarity of other peoples and governments with our revolutionary process." According to Borge, the administration of Ronald Reagan has hastened its efforts "to reactivate the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), with the clear objective of formally establishing a sort of 'NATO' in the Central American area." He also said that the U.S. public is being primed to accept justification of an eventual invasion of Nicaragua.

Borge also said that between May 1981 and October 1983, the anti-Sandinists have caused damage to the country estimated at $1,221,000,000, and that from August 1983 to the present, 130 members of the Sandinist army and 273 rebels have been killed in various clashes. Borge expressed the belief that the U.S. Government has resorted to direct action against the Sandinist revolution because it has exhausted all forms of indirect attack.

Regarding this subject, Hugo Torres, the chief of the political section of the Sandinist army, affirmed that an invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. "Marines" is "imminent," and, at the same time, warned that this "aggression will be defeated." Torres said that despite the fact that the United States is a military power with infinite resources, not even greater might or strength "would be enough to defeat the Nicaraguans." He pointed out that in this country "there are no hidden arms," because they have all been distributed among "the many thousands" of militiamen who "know how to fight any enemy." He said that the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) is a "strong" armed force, "loyal to the revolution to the end."

The military leader noted that military training plans have been stepped up at a national level. Training is aimed at familiarization with the area where an eventual clash might take place and training in civil and national defense tasks. Commander Torres said: "Those who want to confirm (the military activity) should visit the 42 military training centers in Managua." Torres said that an invasion of Nicaragua "is imminent" in view of the failure of the "counterrevolutionary groups" which, with the support of the Honduran Army, have tried to overthrow the Sandinists. The military commander recalled that the anti-Sandinists have made six attempts to occupy the Nicaraguan city of Jalapa, on the Honduran border, while other groups have made attempts to establish bases deep inside Nicaraguan territory.

Torres related in detail a number of preparations for the launching of an invasion of Nicaragua, including increased U.S. military presence in this area and daily strategic espionage overflights of our national territory. He added that the recent invasion of Grenada is also part of these preparations. In conclusion, Torres said that the United States is now considering "organizing" a maneuver aimed at implicating the Sandinist army in an alleged attack against one or several Honduran communities.

U.S. SAID CONSIDERING 'PEGASUS' INVASION PLAN

PA171643 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Washington -- The Reagan administration is considering the Pegasus plan, involving direct U.S. military actions against Nicaragua to overthrow the Sandinist revolution. The Hemispheric Affairs Council, COAH, has charged that the Pentagon and the State Department have hastily prepared a document of military options recommending U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua within 3 or 4 months. According to COAH sources, the Pegasus operation envisages key roles for the Honduran Air Force and infantry, the 15,000 Somozists of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, based in Honduras, the 3,000 mercenaries recruited by the traitor Pastora, based in Costa Rica, and a joint military command of the CONDECA [Central American Defense Council].

The plans includes harassing actions launched from Honduras, which would serve as pretext for the invasion. Should the Sandinist fail to react, according to the information, the Pegasus operation would be put into effect through a request from CONDECA to the United States, alleging acts of aggression by Sandinist forces against neighboring countries.

PEOPLE SAID ENGAGING IN CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

PA172105 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1900 GMT 17 Nov 83

[By Raul Mendoza Blanco]

[Excerpt] Managua, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan residents in the urban areas, particularly in the capital, are working day and night building air raid shelters and trenches to confront the announced "invasion" of the country. In all sectors of Managua, the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS) have begun to dig trenches 2 meters deep, capable of holding from 3 to 15 persons in the event of an air raid. Trenches are also being built for military mobilization and protection, while all worksites are being provided with first-aid brigades and equipment for extinguishing fires.

The head of the Civilian Protection Directorate, Captain Victor Moreno, told reporters that civil defense is the organized participation of the people in carrying out a number of measures to prevent greater damage in the event of an act of aggression." According to the Sandinist officer, civil defense must not be confused with the tasks of military defense, assigned to the army and the Sandinist militias. Moreno said that civil defense involves tasks people carry out to protect the economic installations and the lives of the residents.

In various Managua factories, "mock evacuations of workers" have been conducted, and the citizens are instructed on fire fighting techniques, since, according to the Sandinist leaders, the United States is planning an invasion of Nicaragua in the near future. "The shelters which will serve to protect our children and elders can later be used to bury the Yankees," a member of the Jose Benito Escobar district CDS noted.

GOVERNMENT'S 5-YEAR INVESTMENT PROGRAM REVIEWED

PA172126 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 11 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] Managua (ANN) -- The Nicaraguan investment program for the period 1983-88 encompasses some 199 strategic projects earmarked for the production sectors, in which the government and the private sector will invest approximately $1.9 billion. Of the total number of projects, some 66 are already in the initial phase. The annual investment is approximately $550 million, 50 percent of which will come from foreign financing. In the process of distributing the 5-year investment program by sectors, the government has accorded priority to the sectors that produce primary products in order to turn them into the base of social development. The primary product sector and agriculture constitute 47 percent of the total planned investment.

Projects relating to the economic infrastructure, which includes energy, constitute 30 percent of the total investment. The objective of the energy program is to decrease the country's oil consumption by 30 percent. Currently, energy from petroleum sources constitutes 70 percent of the total energy produced. The energy plan includes programs for thermal, hydroelectric, and bio-gas energy sources. The annual expenditure for oil is $175 million. Within the investment programs, the social sector has a share of 15 percent, and the remaining 8 percent is earmarked for the manufacturing sector.

Of the projects still to be implemented, work on some 22 percent will begin next year, while 89 are in the investment feasibility study phase, and will depend on the availability of foreign financing. Projects already underway -- involving some 38 agro-industrial projects located in the country's interior (for local supply and exports) -- have not been halted despite damages to the infrastructure resulting from the armed counterrevolutionary attacks. Many of them will be producing in 1984 and 1985.

WHEAT SHIPMENT 'VIVID EXAMPLE' OF USSR SOLIDARITY

PA171950 Mana a Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] More han 7,000 tons of wheat arrived a short while ago at the port of Corinto, a vivid example of the Soviet people's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. At this very minute portworkers in Corinto are busily unloading the donation, which will be distributed to all the flour mills in the country. With the unloading of this cargo in Corinto, a city which has been the backdrop of brave and courageous acts, we again witness the triumph of a people determined to help other people facing difficulties.

BORGE HOLDS MEETING WITH EDITORS OF LA PRENSA

PA172358 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 11 Nov 83 p 9

[Text] A meeting was held at noon yesterday between Commander Tomas Borge and the directors of the daily LA PRENSA. As Commander Borge stated, the meeting was prompted by a desire to improve relations between the media and the revolution, as part of an effort to achieve greater harmony during the revolution's period of institutionalization. The talks lasted approximately 45 minutes.

Upon leaving the interior minister's office, Pablo Antonio Cuadra, an editor of LA PRENSA, described the meeting as positive. Cuadra added that the discussion can be termed the first chapter of a series that will continue "until the harmony Borge speaks of is attained." The director of LA PRENSA responded to another question by stating that he opposes military aggression and favors dialogue, a stance confirmed by the fact "that he attended the meeting."

Tomas: We Are Making Progress

Commander Borge announced that agreement had been reached on the need to make joint efforts to further develop freedom of expression. Borge added that LA PRENSA must make its efforts within the context of Nicaragua's current situation, and he expressed his hope that the other media will contribute to revitalizing those efforts in a climate of mutual respect.

At the beginning of the meeting, the interior minister told the directors of LA PRENSA that he had invited them to a general discussion of topics pertaining to freedom of expression. Borge noted that the idea is to reach an agreement that will make a distinction between those news items that are linked to defense matters "and those which are not." He explained that LA PRENSA has encountered no obstacles, despite the fact that it has continually printed news favoring those political parties which oppose the revolutionary process.

Wartime Limitations

Commander Tomas Borge referred to the wartime situation and to the restrictions that it has imposed. He commented that even though at any given time some controls have existed [on the press], there have always been ways of playing along with the enemy. By way of an example, he cited the manipulation of headlines. He emphasized that relations between the government and the media must be improved. He expressed his hope that the meeting will bring about such positive results as were achieved through the talks held between the government and the Episcopal Conference. He also noted the important commitment which the FSLN has made with the Nicaraguan people concerning the 1985 elections.

Borge said he was aware of the news media's right to express ideological stands, but added that "they do not have the right to become spokesmen for the aggressors' interests."

They Should Be More Understanding

Borge stressed that harmony should be based on an awareness that the government should be more flexible and that the newspapers, particularly LA PRENSA, should be more understanding of the people's desire to defend the fatherland. Commander Borge also noted that the revolution acts in accordance with certain principles. He admitted that this sometimes leads to dramatic problems, but "within the context of the revolution, one can speak of and achieve an understanding." "One seeks," he added, "to prevent unnecessary sacrifices for the people." He did specify, however, that the principles of the revolution are firm and nonnegotiable. The editor of LA PRENSA was accompanied by co-editor Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios and manager Jaime Chamorro.

ARDE COMMAND REPORTS CLASHES IN RIO ESCONDIDO

PA171836 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 17 Nov 83

[War Bulletin No 97 issued by the General Command of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, "in the mountains of Nicaragua," on 16 November 1983]

[Text] The General Command of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, informs the Nicaraguan people and the peoples of the world:

1. On 10 November, ARDE squads commanded by Companero Charles Chaplin engaged in combat with troops of the Managua totalitarian regime in the area of San Luis, Rio Escondido. The enemy suffered five casualties as a result of this action, and lost 3 (DZ) rifles. For our part, we must report the unfortunate loss of 2 comrades-in-arms.

2. On 14 November a (TPH-6) unit, under the command of Companero Danto, engaged in combat with the occupation Army troops at the mouth of the Mahogany River, in Rio Escondido. The fighting lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, and resulted in 7 enemy casualties. For our part, we must report the unfortunate loss of 2 comrades-in-arms, who died honoring the memory of General Augusto Cesar Sandino.

Death to the Cuban and the foreign interventionists! Death to the nine and their corrupt clique! Without totalitarianism, or return to the past!

[Dated] Mountains of Nicaragua, 16 November 1983

[Signed] General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces

LEADERS OF NEW OPPOSITION GROUP DISCUSS POLICIES

PA151653 Paris AFP in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 14 Nov (AFP) -- The Third Path Movement (M-3), which is fighting against the Nicaraguan Government, today called on the peoples and governments of Spanish America "to lend their determined support to help liberate Nicaragua from political oppression, terror, and brutal religious repression."

When asked if the M-3 would accept a Latin American military intervention in Nicaragua, Alvaro Taboada, the group's leader, who is a former ambassador to Peru, said: "It is urgently necessary that we destory the Sandinist government, as long as this does not lead us to a return to neocolonialism." He pointed out, however, that: "We want a Nicaraguan solution."

During a press conference held today in this capital city, members of the M-3 explained their differences with the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE), which is led by Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo. They also announced that Sebastian Gonzalez, a former ARDE militant, has joined the M-3.

The M-3 expressed their rejection of "any stand, statement, or attitude" in support of the Sandinist front, explaining that any support given to the Sandinists represents support of the Sandinists' claim that they are defending Nicaragua, "when in fact they are defending totalitarian international political policies."

Another M-3 leader, Eduardo Sanchez, explained for his part some differences that have cropped up between the directorates of the M-3 and ARDE, saying that some of these disagreements have resulted from ARDE's negotiations with Cuban authorities "behind the backs of the Nicaraguan people and the combatants."

WRAP-UP OF HAVANA REPORTAGE ON RECENT EVENTS

Torres on U.S. 'Preparations'

PA172015 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Commander Hugo Torres, head of the political section of the Sandinist People's Army, said that overflights of Nicaragua by U.S. espionage planes have averaged practically one per day during the past few days. He charged that the military preparations in the area indicate that a U.S. invasion is imminent. In a report to the State Council, Torres indicated that the presence of U.S. troops in the area is expanding, while new maneuvers are being planned to prepare the Honduran-U.S. commands for reconditioning airports and landing strips and for carrying out strategic reconnaissance of the terrain.

Torres explained that the military infrastructure created by the United States in the member nations of the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA], primarily in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador, is designed for a type of weapon not used by any of the governments of the area. He added that U.S. military specialists are evaluating two possible options for an invasion of Nicaragua, one of which includes an alleged attack by Sandinist troops on Honduras. This would result in a generalization of the Honduran-Nicaraguan conflict by involving direct U.S. intervention. Another alternative involves the occupation of a portion of Nicaraguan territory by counterrevolutionary and CONDECA forces, the subsequent creation of a provisional government, and a corresponding request for assistance from the United States.

Ramirez on Dialogue

PA172000 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Sergio, Ramirez, member of the government junta, has reiterated the Sandinist authorities' rejection of a U.S. proposal for a dialogue with the counterrevolutionary forces attacking the country from Honduras and Costa Rica. In a statement to the press, Ramirez noted that there is no difference between the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Forces and the self-styled Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, because there is only one counterrevolution, and both organizations are arms of the same U.S. military plan against Nicaragua.

Underlining the nonexistence in Nicaragua of any conflict that could be considered a civil war, the government leader pointed out that the Nicaraguan people could not come to an understanding with groups allied to those trying to attack the country. Sergio Ramirez said that the Sandinist government is preparing for the 1985 elections; that the date of this political debate will depend on prevailing circumstances regarding the conflict.

Ortega on U.S. 'Warmongering'

PA091734 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, has stressed in Managua that mankind's most important task is to stop the United States' aggression.

Ortega said that Washington's warmongering policy represents a threat not only to Nicaragua but to the entire world, because the U.S. Government can detonate atomic weapons as easily as it invades countries.

In statements to local and foreign newsmen, Ortega warned of the serious danger of invasion looming over Nicaragua and El Salvador. He asserted that a Yankee attack on Central America may pose a risk to all mankind. The Sandinist leader charged that the Honduran regime is trying to create the impression that Nicaragua is an aggressive country as a pretext for launching an aggression which would involve mostly Honduran and North American military forces.

Ortega on U.S. 'Intervention'

PA141610 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] The coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Commander Daniel Ortega, charged that the United States is opposed to a political settlement of the problems of Central America, and that it exerts pressure on the governments of the area to obtain their support.

At a news conference held in Managua shortly after a tour of Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, which, together with Mexico, comprise the Contadora Group, Ortega said that in the countries he visited, he noticed genuine concern about the serious tension in Central America, and the determination to do whatever may be necessary to prevent a foreign intervention.

Ortega added that in his meetings with the presidents of the countries he visited, he gave an analysis of the aggression against Nicaragua and the deployment of U.S. forces and military materiel in the Central American area, as well as the concentration of Honduran troops along the Nicaraguan border.

The Sandinist leader stressed that the international community must support the Contadora Group efforts to prevent U.S. intervention in Central America. Even though Washington proclaims its support of the Contadora Group, Daniel Ortega pointed out that, in practice, the United States opposes the efforts of its members, reducing the effectiveness and scope of negotiations by its increased military presence in the area.

Tirado on U.S. Invasion Plan

PA092012 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Commander Victor Tirado, member of the FSLN National Directorate, has charged that 5,000 former Somozist guards and Honduran soldiers have been concentrated along the border with Nicaragua and that there are indications that the United States is prepared to mobilize more than 25,000 soldiers.

At the national ceremony honoring Carlos Fonseca Amador, founder of the FSLN, on the 7th anniversary of his death, Tirado said that efforts are being made to place an army of more than 25,000 men along Nicaragua's northern border. That army would be composed of Honduran troops -- the majority -- and some battalions from El Salvador and Guatemala. He said this would represent the implementation of the plan that calls for the reactivation of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA.

Tirado said that the growing aggression against Nicaragua would consist of attacking first with the counterrevolutionaries, who would have Honduran Army support. The Honduran Army would be launched later, and finally the U.S. Armed Forces. In conclusion, Tirado referred to a campaign unleashed by a sector of the church hierarchy and said this campaign has become truly intolerable. Tirado cited the call to disregard Nicaraguan laws as part of this campaign.

BARRICADA on U.S. Policy

PA132004 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] In its latest edition, the daily BARRICADA reported that most U.S. Government officials support a war against Nicaragua, increasingly ignoring the peace initiative of the so-called Contadora Group. The paper added that through Nicaragua's insistence, and despite the resistance of the United States and its Central American allies, the United Nations condemned all aggressive actions against Nicaraguan territory.

BARRICADA on Honduran Maneuvers

PA151715 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] BARRICADA, a newspaper published in Managua, charged today that as of tomorrow, Tuesday, the United States will concentrate the necessary men and material in Honduras to launch a military invasion against neighboring countries at any time. The newspaper states that the 28th U.S. Navy Amphibious Unit will arrive in Puerto Castilla, Honduras, tomorrow. The paper adds that this is the most complete offensive unit to arrive in that country as part of the "Big Pine II" joint military maneuvers. BARRICADA pointed out that U.S. and Honduran spokesmen have said that the presence of 2,350 U.S. Marines is only part of the maneuvers, which include a landing exercise to take place on Friday on the Honduran coast.

However, the newspaper charges that the purpose of this unit is eminently offensive, and that it constitutes a virtual spearhead for any tactical landing operation against a defended coastline. The newspaper notes that the fact that the U.S. unit is arriving in Puerto Castilla to begin joint maneuvers with the Honduran Army 1st Infantry Brigade and the U.S. 6th Infantry Regiment speaks for itself.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has already issued a document stating the government's concern about the repeated charges made by the Tegucigalpa regime regarding nonexistent Sandinist attacks, and noting that Washington is looking for a pretext to launch a large-scale attack against the Central American peoples.

Effort To Protect Foreigners

PA170359 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] In view of the threat of aggression that Nicaragua is experiencing, the Sandinist government is adopting measures to guarantee the lives of all foreigners, including U.S. citizens, residing in or passing through Nicaragua, Interior Minister Tomas Borge said in Managua. A note from the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry states that this decision was reported to Anthony Quainton, U.S. ambassador in Managua, who said that the U.S. citizens residing in Nicaragua have indicated they do not feel insecure, nor do they fear for their lives. The envoy added that the embassy has routine procedures for this type of situation.

Junta Willingness To Negotiate

FL171855 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Nicaragua is willing to discuss other initiatives in favor of peace in Central America, stated Sergio Ramirez Mercado when discussing the proposal that Nicaragua presented to the Contadora Group in Washington. Ramirez, a member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, stressed the fact that the new proposal is similar to the other four delivered to the U.S. Government with very little effect on the Ronald Reagan administration.

Economic Effect of Attacks

FL161447 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The National Emergency Committee of Nicaragua has announced that the armed attacks by counterrevolutionary bands encouraged by the United States have caused Nicaragua losses calculated at $1.7 to $2 billion. This statement was made in Mexico City by Eduardo Perez Rivera and Justiliano (Diabel), members of this committee who are in Mexico on the last stage of a trip that has taken them to both Canada and the United States. The object of the trip is to publicize all the details of Nicaragua's grave economic situation and request food, medicines, and financial aid.

The two officials stated that the number of persons affected by counterrevolutionary attacks has reached 65,000; most of these persons have had to be evacuated from the areas bordering on Honduras and Costa Rica. Included in the damage identified by the committee are the destruction of 12 infirmaries, the forced closure of 310 schools, and the murder of 53 teachers, all in a 1-year period. The committee also included the abandoning of arable lands along the border because of the need to move the farmers out of the areas affected by counterrevolutionary vandalism. For these reasons, they said, in 1984 Nicaragua will have the following considerable shortage of basic grains: 100,000 tons of corn, 15,000 tons of rice, and equivalent shortages of powdered milk. [sentence as heard]

Fate of Captured Fishermen

PA120439 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The fate of those who were on board the Nicaraguan fishing boat "Pesanica-5" is still unknown. The vessel was attacked and set alight on 6 November by the Honduran Coast Guard. It was officially reported that the Nicaraguans had been kidnapped by Honduran naval forces. The Honduran Government has not yet replied to the strong protest note issued by the Nicaraguan authorities.

Miguel D'Escoto UN Address

PA091731 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto opened the UN debate on Central America by denouncing the fact that the United States is bent on provoking a war between Honduras and Nicaragua that would serve as a pretext for sending U.S. Marines to Nicaragua, just as they were sent to Grenada. D'Escoto said that the United States, with its aggressive actions against Nicaragua and other countries of the world that do not accept its orders, is breaking completely with international law and the community of civilized nations.

The foreign minister pointed to efforts that the Contadora Group is making toward peace in Central America, but noted that peace will not be reached until the United States abandons its aggression against Nicaragua.

Miguel D'Escoto said that 786 Nicaraguans have died in the past 11 months as a result of armed attacks from counterrevolutionary forces that are politically and economically supported by the U.S. Government.

An additional 17 speakers participating in the opening UN session on Central America expressed their support for the Contadora effort. The U.S. and Honduran representatives, however, grossly misrepresented the sources of the conflict in Central America.

BRIEFS

RADIO STATION CONFISCATED -- Radio Mil, a station that has maintained precariously a certain degree of independence, has finally been confiscated. It has now become part of the CORADEP [People's Radio Broadcasting Corporation], the state monopoly. Rene Pilarte has been named its administrator, to disguise the theft. In addition, Radio Mi Preferida's 45,500 square meter lot on the road to Masaya has been declared public property by the Housing Ministry. A review of the case by the Supreme Court is not possible because of the state of emergency. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 15 Nov 83 PA]

MEXICAN SENATORS VISIT -- Mexican Senator Salvador Castillo will arrive in Managua today at the head of a Mexican delegation that will remain in Nicaragua until 22 November. Castillo is chairman of Mexico's Oil and Migration Commissions. The other members of the delegation are Senator Salvador Baragan Camacho, chairman of Mexico's Second Marine Commission; deputy Ruben Garcia; and deputy Samuel Melendez, who represents the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico. A State Council spokesman reported that the distinguished visitors will meet with Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, who is president of the State Council; Interior Minister Tomas Borge; and National Planning Minister Henry Ruiz. The Mexican politicians will also visit the Port of Corinto to see the damage caused by the terrorist activities undertaken by the contras and the CIA. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 83 PA]

SWEDISH LOAN, AID -- The Swedish Government has granted Nicaragua a $3.8 million loan for a sugar project. Sweden will also be stepping up its emergency aid to Nicaragua, which includes a shipment of wheat and oats that will arrive at the end of November and aid in the evaluation of the reconstruction of damaged facilities in the Port of Corinto. [Summary] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Nov 83 PA]

ECLA SECRETARY RECEIVED BY FIDEL CASTRO

FL171451 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Enrique Iglesias, secretary of ECLA of the United Nations, was received yesterday afternoon by Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State of the Cuban Government. During their conversation, the tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean was reviewed, and Latin American economic problems were discussed in view of the preparation for the next Latin American economic conference that, at Uruguayan President Osvaldo Hurtado's initiative, will soon be held in Quito.

Melendez Opens ECLA Forum

FL171848 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Ernesto Melendez, acting minister of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has criticized the coercion Washington's exerting on Latin America, and cited as an example the recent Yankee invasion of the small island of Grenada. Melendez made the statement in a speech opening ECLA's second meeting of high-level governmental experts on population matters, which will end next Saturday.

In his strong denunciation, the Cuban minister stressed that such is the traditional U.S. attitude toward nations which select the path of independence and economic and social development. Also speaking at the forum was ECLA Executive Secretary Enrique Iglesias who, after stressing the close relationship between demographic and socio-economic matters, noted that the participants at the meeting will review population policies that have been in force for the past 10 years and development trends in coming decades.

EMBASSY OFFICIAL IN LUANDA ON GRENADA EVENTS

MB171100 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The American invasion of Grenada cannot be seen in an isolated manner since it is part of the aggressive plans of the United States designed to destabilize progressive countries. This was stated in Luanda yesterday by (Reginaldo Caldiaque), minister-counselor of the Cuban Embassy in Angola. The Cuban official, who was giving an account of Washington's armed intervention in Grenada to the 25 April Association, categorically denied all the accusations by the U.S. Government that Cuba was responsible for the events in Grenada because it tried to transform the island into a Soviet-Cuban military base and that about 500 Cuban military men were fighting in Grenada.

After explaining that his country only had 22 military advisers in Grenada, (Reginaldo Caldiaque) exposed the U.S. maneuvers as an attempt to implement its plan of aggression in several regions, such as Africa, Asia, and Central America, through support for its allied regimes and armed intervention. We will now present an excerpt of his detailed account of the American armed intervention in Grenada:

[Begin Caldiaque recording in Spanish] Disgracefully, a conflict emerged among the Grenadian revolutionaries, which undoubtedly served as a pretext for the U.S. Government to liquidate the progressive process in Grenada.

As you know, there emerged within the New Jewel Party , the political organization which led the country, a group headed by Deputy Prime Minister Coard which made use of countless arguments to accuse Maurice Bishop of having an individualistic attitude, using incorrect methods of leadership, abusing power, and so on. The result was that the majority of the central committee of that organization supported the removal of Maurice Bishop and his house arrest.

Immediately after this happened, there were reactions from the Grenadian population condemning this action and demanding the release of Maurice Bishop. It all ended with a popular demonstration which moved toward Bishop's house, freeing him, and then went to a military barracks in Grenada, where it was expected that a meeting -- a popular gathering -- would take place at which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop would speak. It is not yet know whether Maurice Bishop and a group of Grenadian leaders who supported him were killed during the confusion that was sparked off as a result of the repression against the popular demonstration, or if they were arrested and later executed by the opposing group. [end recording]

That was an excerpt of the account of the American invasion of Grenada given by (Reginaldo Caldiaque), minister-counselor of the Cuban Embassy, to the 25 April Association in Luanda yesterday. At the end of this account, a statement addressed to the UN secretary general was read out and signed by the members of the 25 April Association. In their statement, the association members expressed their revulsion at the murder of Cuban civilians in Grenada and demanded the withdrawal of American troops and the restoration of sovereignty and freedom for the Grenadian people.

MONTANE MEETS WITH VISITING BOLIVIAN DELEGATION

FL171302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1239 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of senators and deputies of the Congress of the Republic of Bolivia which is visiting Cuba has been received by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the party Politburo. During the talks, the South American congressmen referred to the present Bolivian democratic process, and voiced gratitude to Cuba's party and National Assembly of the People's Government for the warm welcome accorded to them.

The Bolivian delegation expressed praise and respect for the internationalist attitude of the Cubans, which they were able to appreciate during the funeral service held for those who fell in Grenada. Jesus Montane noted that the presense of the Bolivian congressmen in our country is a demonstration of solidarity which is the result of the old historic ties uniting Cuba and Bolivia.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS TURKISH UDI ON CYPRUS

PA171852 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] The Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations has issued a strong note condemning the recent unilateral proclamation of a so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, dividing the country of Cyprus. The note explained that the so-called Turkish Cypriot legislation chamber, besides ignoring the UN and Nonaligned Movement resolutions, obstructs the reunification process and perpetuates the division of the Cypriot Communities.

In addition, the Cuban Foreign Ministry note added, the decision violates all norms of international law and the principles of territorial integrity and sovereignty of that Mediterranean nation; The Cuban note warns against any U.S. maneuver to try to focus international public attention on that area at a time when Latin American, Caribbean, and Middle East nations are facing a serious threat of aggression.

COMMENTARY PREDICTS COLLAPSE OF SALVADORAN REGIME

PA170410 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 16 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Salvadoran regime is virtually between the devil and the deep blue sea. In addition to military harassment by the FMLN guerrilla forces, the regime must contend with a precarious domestic economic situation which is on the verge of complete collapse in the weak, underdeveloped, and dependent production sector. Moreover, the material assistance which the Salvadoran authorities are receiving from the United States is not easing the situation because over 90 percent of the financial resources being provided by Washington are being used to rearm the Army.

This is due not only to the will of the regime, but to that of the grantors, who are engaged in a crusade against the Central American peoples, aimed mainly at annihilating the people's insurgency movement in El Salvador. The increasing deterioration of the Salvadoran economy is compounded by a broad, antidictatorial movement, one of the main expressions of which is the wave of strikes which have been taking place without interruption in that small Central American country.

The strikes have spread rapidly during the last few months because of a sharp increase in staple prices. Salvadoran bank employees have joined the sporadic strikes which the employees of the Institute of Urban Housing and other state institutions have been staging. Last week the Salvadoran Institute of Social Security, the sugar refinery, and the Institute of Supply Regulation joined the strikes.

The strikers are demanding salary increases, the reinstatement of dismissed workers, and an end to the state of siege which has been in effect in El Salvador for the last 3 years. The authorities and private enterprise have remained impervious to the people's demands and have rejected one demand after another.

Political observers feel that the Salvadoran strike movement will grow larger and larger because the situation facing many social sectors is already untenable. The unemployment rate is close to 40 percent, and the high cost of living makes subsistence by most families almost impossible.

At the same time, the FMLN guerrilla forces are continuing to inflict serious setbacks on the regime, which is on the defensive. On 30 October the rebels launched a new offensive, "Yankees, Get Out of Grenada and Central America," which resulted in 172 Army casualties and the loss of substantial war materiel during its first 2 weeks. The regime's only reaction to this situation has been increased repression.

During the last 7 days alone, paramilitary bands and Army units have killed 200 defenseless civilians. The macabre discovery of the bodies of nine civilians, including those of two pregnant women, who had been savagely tortured was announced on Thursday. Raids on homes and institutions and indiscriminate body searches of hundreds of young people have multiplied in El Salvador. Like wounded beasts, the Salvadoran regime and its North American masters are lashing out at the people with their claws, but this will not prevent their final defeat.

COLUMNIST ON U.S. INFLUENCE, DEMOCRACY

FL161605 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 7 Nov 83 p 16

[From the "On Top of the News" column: "U.S. Influence" by International Editor Alejandro Paniagua]

[Text] Now, when a world power has just invaded a small nation, is frankly a favorable time to discuss real issues, such as the influence that can be brought to bear by the United States, which are usually hidden behind an umbrella of hypocrisy and in a maze of verbiage.

When the United States puts the principles of international law to one side and clearly shows its face, it does so for a strategic or logistical purpose, but at the same time it also exposes its true face.

The United States -- and the Soviet Union within its sphere of international influence -- not only imposes its force, but also imposes an enormous influence. The United States has an influence that is as powerful as the currents of rivers: powerful beneath, slow and peaceful on top.

Due to that influence and to the way it is channelled -- through diplomatic negotiations, the proposal of colossal investment, the offer of aid or "aid" and cooperation programs -- we know that the Americans have a huge capability for bending political wills and therefore it would not be a surprise if the Americans themselves are not the promoters of the return of democracy to Latin American nations that had lost it, such as Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and -- very nearly -- Brazil.

Now democracy has many enemies, adverse forces. There are not only communism, fascism, and totalitarian and autocratic dictatorships; there are also a series of tendencies that dispute, in the form of privileges, the rights of the people, certain aspects of freedom, and the access to certain resources that would help the poorer people to develop the means to take advantage of the opportunities for progress and social affluence.

This situation can be observed in countries that hold free elections, that have civilian governments and democratic constitutions -- it can also be observed, to a greater or lesser degree, in dictatorships -- but the rest of these countries' institutional aspects are in poor shape. Countries, in sum, that could have implemented the democratic model that functions internally in the United States to improve the situation of the common citizen under the law and also give him laws of a social nature, such as the "social security" system.

The American model should be more amply disseminated, not only because it helps freedom of expression and ideas, but also because it can generate social and economic conditions that are capable of strengthening the democratic way of life as opposed to the pressures that provoke nonconformity and unleash violence in these, our countries.

We know that the United States can bring to bear an enormous influence that will turn these countries into true and authentic partners in democratic ideology and co-existence. Because, although it is true that man does not live by bread alone, it is also true that hunger is a poor adviser and in these countries, which have the status of being underdeveloped, the common people find it hard to understand why Americans are so enthusiastic about democracy, a system that has been a bitter and confused experience in our areas.

CARIBBEAN NATIONS CREATING REGIONAL FORCE

PA172053 Paris AFP in English 1822 GMT 17 Nov 83

[By Gilbert Grellet]

[Text] Bridgetown, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Eastern Caribbean nations are putting together a regional intervention force to prevent upheavals similar to the coup d'etat last month in Grenada in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was deposed and finally slain, Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams said here today.

That force would take about a year to set up and would be within the framework of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), which aided the United States in the military intervention in Grenada that began October 25, Mr Adams told a group of foreign journalists. He said he would not be opposed to placing the 500-man Barbadian Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of such a regional force.

European countries which had criticized the U.S. action in Grenada "close their minds" and refuse to take into consideration the feelings of the islands of the region, Mr Adams said. Grenada and the other states are "nominally sovereign, but we have the feeling that we are part of one entity," he noted. In addition, these countries are attached to the parliamentary tradition and reject such coups d'etat as have plagued Grenada since its independence in [word indistinct].

He said European governments seemed, in criticizing the U.S. action in Grenada, to ignore the (?fact that) Eastern Caribbean nations had asked the United States to respond to the call for help from Grenadian Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon. "I believe the governor-general was just as justified to issue an invitation as the Government of Chad was to call on France for help, Mr Adams said, adding that British objections to the U.S. show of force were a mystery to him.

"The invasion was right and no step should be taken to indicate that something was wrong," Mr Adams said. He also dismissed the idea of replacing U.S. soldiers with a Commonwealth force. "There (?is no point) in sending New Zealand helicopters to replace U.S. helicopters," he said, adding that troops from countries which criticized the invasion might be unwelcome in Grenada.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

BIRD, DELEGATION TO ATTEND COMMONWEALTH MEETING

FL172208 Bridgetown CANA in English 2040 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Nov 17, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird will lead a three-member government delegation to the Commonwealth heads of government conference which opens in New Delhi on November 23, a government statement said. The delegation, which includes Ronald Sanders of the High Commission for Eastern Caribbean States in London, will be the first to represent the country at a Commonwealth heads of government conference.

The previous summit was held in 1981 in Melbourne, Australia, prior to this country's attainment of independence from Britain.

The conference has a packed agenda and will discuss a wide range of political and economic issues, including an attempt by Commonwealth countries to review the work of financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The conference is expected to be attended by high-ranking delegations from 47 Commonwealth countries. Queen Elizabeth will be in Delhi for the opening of the summit.

BAHAMAS

RELATIONS WITH U.S. FALL OVER DRUG ALLEGATIONS

Ministers Accused of Taking Bribes

FL171312 Bridgetown CANA in English 1125 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Nov 17, CANA-REUTER -- Relations between the Bahamas and the United States have fallen to their lowest level ever following allegations by a U.S. television network that Bahamian Government ministers have been taking bribes from international drug smugglers.

American tourists are flocking to the Bahamas in record numbers, but government ministers are stumping this nation of some 700 islands off Florida, warning their cheering supporters that the U.S. is out to get them.

The rhetoric has been without precedent from Prime Minister Lynden Pindling's government, which has ruled one of the most tranquil and pro-American nations in the Caribbean since 1967. The chill in relations between Nassau and Washington became apparent in September, after NBC news broadcast a report alleging that Sir Lynden Pindling and Youth Affairs Minister Kendal Nottage were taking protection money from drug smugglers. The Bahamian Government denied the charges. Sir Lynden set up a three-man commission of inquiry and announced it would investigate the activities in the islands of agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). PLP leaders have said the DEA employs Bahamian "spies" and have accused their political opponents, the Free National Movement (FNM), of joining a U.S.-led "destabilisation" campaign.

The government has attempted to link the NBC allegations to U.S. attempts to breach the Bahamas' strict bank secrecy laws. Speaking to a group of accountants recently, Foreign Minister Paul Adderley said the government had not suddenly become anti-American. "We have had to respond in our defence against an assault which could have an adverse effect upon the Bahamas, its banks, and the thousands of Bahamians employed in the banking service industry," Adderley said.

As a tax haven, the Bahamas has become one of the world's leading offshore financial centres. With more than 300 banks and trust companies operating in the islands, the industry ranks second only to tourism in economic importance.

The Reagan administration alleges that billions of dollars in criminal funds, mostly from drug deals, are being laundered through the Bahamas and other Caribbean offshore centres.

Nassau was infuriated recently when a U.S. court ordered the Bahamian branch of the Canadian Bank of Nova Scotia to hand over confidential records in a tax evasion and drug trafficking case. In a brief filed with the U.S. Supreme Court, the Bahamas said this was a violation of its sovereignty, but the ruling was upheld, with possible criminal consequences for the bank under Bahamian law.

The FNM agrees with the need to preserve bank secrecy, but says the government's countercharges are a smokescreen to hide the real issue. "The issue," says FNM spokesman Arthur Foulkes, "is whether drug money has corrupted the PLP government."

When Parliament next meets on December 7, the FNM will call for a vote of no confidence in the Pindling government, accusing it of a "reckless and undiplomatic" foreign policy that has endangered relations with the United States. The motion also attacks Sir Lynden's failure to support the U.S.-led intervention in Grenada.

The FNM has 11 members in the 43-seat House of Assembly against 32 PLP representatives. Both parties are urging their supporters to prepare for an early election. The last one was held in June last year and Sir Lynden does not have to call another until 1987.

Drug Commission of Enquiry Outlined

FL101441 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The prime minister, in a communication to the House of Assembly yesterday, appealed to Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament, and to the public to give their full cooperation to the Commission of Enquiry into drug trafficking in the Bahamas.

He said every person who feels that he or she has information relative to the matters under investigation is invited to come forward and reveal such information.

The Commission of Enquiry, appointed after the NBC allegations, will have its own independent team of international police investigators. Sir Lynden announced that a distinguished lawyer has been appointed chief counsel to the commission. He is former [word indistinct] attorney general, the Hon (Robert J. Ellis-Scott) (?P.C.).

The Commission of Enquiry will have special (?reference) to:

A. The involvement, if any, of any minister, member of Parliament, civil servant, or politician in [word indistinct] or participating in any activities promoting, or facilitating, the transshipment of dangerous drugs;

B. The adequate [word indistinct] existing law-enforcement measures and its techniques pursued and implemented by Bahamian law enforcement authorities alone, or in conjunction with the United States and, in particular, the nature and effectiveness of such cooperative efforts to suppress the transshipment of drugs;

C. The nature and method used and the extent of law enforcement activities undertaken alone in the Bahamas by law enforcement officers for agencies of the United States and of their effectiveness to prohibit the transshipment of drugs; and

D. Existing laws and passages relating to bail, the appropriateness of penalties imposed, and of the provision for the confiscation of the means of transportation of dangerous drugs as deterrence to the transhipment of drugs. [Nassau Domestic Service in English at 1300 GMT on 10 November also reported that just before yesterday's adjournment of the House of Assembly, the leader of the opposition gave notice that when the House sits again on December 7th, he will move a resolution of no confidence in the prime minister. The resolution, among other things, says the Prime Minister and his cabinet have failed to prosecute as vigorously as possible the fight against the drug trafficking in and through the Bahamas.]

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS DEFENDS GRENADA ACTION

FL172200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2130 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 17, CANA -- Barbados, which has faced widespread international criticism for its prominent role in last month's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, has mounted a major international diplomatic initiative to tell the world the facts of the situation, Prime Minister Tom Adams said last night.

"The foreign minister (Louis Tull) is at the Organisation of American States (OAS), where we have some hopes of an improved understanding," Adams said. He added: "I myself am writing to a great number of prime ministers and presidents, in many cases thanking them for the understanding attitude they have shown, and in others, setting out the arguments which moved the OECS (Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States), Barbados, Jamaica, and eventually the United States.

His comments were made as he wound up debate last night in the House of Assembly on a resolution, later given unanimous passage, approving Barbados' action in responding to a request from the OECS for help in putting down a military junta in Grenada. Barbados supplied a token force of troops and policemen for the operation and was the major regional transshipment point for U.S. troops and military hardware during the invasion. The invasion was criticised by some Caribbean states, notably Guyana. And the United Nations General Assembly on November 2 approved a resolution deploring the intervention. Critical comments were also made at the current OAS General Assembly in Washington.

Prime Minister Adams indicated that Barbados' case would also be put before a meeting of the Socialist International next week in Brussels, at which the ruling Barbados Labour Party as well as the government will be represented. He said the government would be represented by former Foreign Minister Henry Forde as a special ambassador, and he would be appointed as a minister for the occasion. Adams said he has written to French President Francois Mitterrand, since he felt that France, as an eastern Caribbean power (having two overseas departments -- Martinique and Guadeloupe), should have shown greater understanding.

"We are particularly seeking France's understanding as an eastern Caribbean power which has intervened in the past," Adams said, "and the French minister in the Security Council did make it clear that France recognised only two circumstances which legitimated intervention: One is invitation and the other is a United Nations resolution. We are pointing out that we were invited, and this should be as sufficient for France in the case of Grenada as it has been in the case of Chad and other African countries." Adams said Barbados was also moving to thank those countries with which it has diplomat relations who either abstained or voted with Barbados as the UN.

DOMINICA

DOMINICAN, HAITIAN STRIFE REPORTED ON GUADELOUPE

FL171751 Bridgetown CANA in English 1726 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Nov 17 (CANA) -- The recently regrouped opposition Dominica Labour Party (DLP) has urged Prime Minister Eugenia Charles to visit Guadeloupe and investigate alleged civil strife between Dominicans and Haitians living in the neighbouring French Caribbean territory.

In a letter to the Prime Minister, the Labour Party said it was concerned "over civil strife which exists between Haitians and Dominicans in Guadeloupe." The party said some Dominicans might have been killed, many injured, and some hospitalised in the disturbances, but gave no other details. The opposition DLP also charged that bona fide Dominican immigrants were being deported from Guadeloupe arbitrarily. A Ministry of External Affairs official said a cable had been sent to the prefect of Guadeloupe seeking a report on the alleged strife.

GRENADA

FORMER MP WHYTE JOINS GDM, WANTS 'HEALING PERIOD'

FL180058 Bridgetown CANA in English 2339 GMT 17 Nov 83

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 17, CANA -- Former Grenada Member of Parliament Winston Whyte, who spent four years in jail as a political detainee before being freed during the U.S.-led invasion, is joining the emigre Grenada Democratic Movement, he said today.

Whyte said that his decision to be associated with the overseas-based political movement was influenced by the concern shown by the GDM to those Grenadians who were held without charge or trial by the former Grenada Government of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. "I am very loyal basically and I respect what they (GDM) have done for me and my colleagues in detention and Grenadians as a whole," Whyte told CANA in an interview. The GDM has indicated it will contest elections, expected within the next year.

Whyte was jailed in 1979 for alleged counter-revolutionary activites shortly after he criticised the Bishop government. He was then head of a small political group he founded -- the People's Action Liberation Movement.

Whyte, who in the 1970's joined forces with Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM) and the conservative Grenada National Party of Herbert Blaize to form an alliance to contest the 1976 elections, said he was advocating a healing period for all Grenadians to once again embrace themselves regardless of differences. "I am advocating a healing period and a time when we must embrace each other, a time when we must renew that social linkage which we had so deeply etched in our minds before, and a time when we must review the concept of the extended family," Whyte said. He also counselled against rushing into elections.

HAITI

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS CALLED FOR 12 FEB

FL171251 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Plans are underway in Haiti for some new elections and also for some new parks. Haiti's president, Francois [as heard] Duvalier, has chosen February 12th as the date for election of 59 congressmen representing Haiti in its Legislative Assembly. Haiti is also getting its first two national parks. The parks will be located in two of the few remaining forested mountainous areas of the country and will be the only remaining habitat for several endangered species of birds.

JAMAICA

MANLEY IN VIENNA, BRUSSELS FOR SOCIALIST MEETINGS

FL171759 Bridgetown CANA in English 1752 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 17, CANA -- Jamaica opposition leader Michael Manley is in Vienna attending the inaugural meeting of the Inter-Action Council, an international organization dedicated to the search for solutions to many of the world's development problems.

The three-day meeting which ends tomorrow is being attended by several former heads of government and many internationally known technocrats.

They include former United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Frazer, former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, ex-British Prime Minister James Callaghan, former President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and ex-Mexican President Luis Echevarria.

The Vienna meeting is discussing such topics as the world economy, the arms race, and the threat to peace globally and regionally. From Vienna, Manley will travel to Brussels, where he will chair the first meeting of the Economic Policy Committee of the Socialist International, from November 23 to 25.

Manley, a vice president of the Socialist International, was elected chairman of the economic committee at the last congress. The world economy, disarmament, and the Nicaragua and Grenada situation will be among the topics for discussion.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

TANNIS SAYS 'NO' TO NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

FL161311 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The foreign minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines says his government does not want to join the Nonaligned Movement, at least not for the time being.

Mr Hudson Tannis says that somewhere along the line the Nonaligned Movement was hijacked and became an anti-Western and pro-East movement.

More than six Caribbean countries, including Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Barbados, and Guyana are members of the Nonaligned Movement.

EX-MINISTER DESCRIBES ATMOSPHERE OF INTIMIDATION

PM171142 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 8 Nov 83 p 3

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Former Minister Zunder Accuses Bouterse of Intimidation"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 8 Nov -- The managers of companies in Suriname are obliged to suspend work in order to give the Surinamese regime the opportunity to speak to the workers. Compulsory "motivation meetings" are also held during working hours, said Dr A. Zunder, a former minister under [former Surinamese President] Chin A Sen and until recently director of the Reliance insurance company, who fled from Suriname to the Netherlands recently.

"In Suriname there is an atmosphere of intimidation. People are forced to take part in the revolution. But this is a sort of one-way traffic since, if there were no coercion, no one would listen to the propaganda. And there is no criticism because people are afraid."

Zunder himself became the victim of intimidation when he dismissed a female employee married to a member of the People's Militia. Death threats followed, and his office was broken into to collect "proof" that he belonged to the "Chin A Sen clique" and had contacts with E. Wijngaarde, a member of the Surinamese Liberation Council in the Netherlands.

According to former Minister Zunder, Suriname is heading for economic disaster. Management in the country has continued to deteriorate because competent people in important positions have been replaced by incompetent supporters of the regime. At the Central Bank, for example, the board of commissioners was forced to make room for Iwan Krolis (a PALU) [Progressive Workers and Farm Laborers Union] ideologist, trade union leader Sylvester, and Bouterse supporter Rob Leter. The bank's board of directors reluctantly decided to give these three supplementary lessons in fundamental economic concepts.

"The masses do not get to hear what the problems are," Zunder said. "They only get to hear slogans," and for the rest they are forced to remain silent, because the informer system is active in the People's Militia.

The former minister has major doubts about the success of attempts by Bouterse to break his political isolation by incorporating parts of the old political parties in his Standfast Unity Party. "There is little there for moderate circles," Zunder said. "Who is now prepared to pull Bouterse out of the bottomless pit?"